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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 217 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8967
18th "	Plassy Del Aterik	7346
25th "	Narkunda	16118
27th "	Mandalay†	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
2nd Oct.	Delta	8089
9th "	Morea	10890
16th "	Khiva*	8947
23rd "	Karmala	8988
30th "	Naldera	15825
6th Nov.	Syria	6660

*Fully booked from China, will not carry passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Date About.	Steamer	——
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Freemantle, Melbourne & Syd.
18th "	Dunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	——
3rd Sept	Bamora	Karachi & P Gulf 10 am.
3rd "	Chakla	Karachi direct 11 a.m.
9th "	Arratoon Apcar	East and South Africa, Via Prebunder.
6th "	Barjora	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be enquired with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
†Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5050	16th Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Luzon Maru	J. Shinozaki.	20th Sept.	25th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	20th Sept.	30th Sept
Indus Maru	R. Yano	1st Oct.	10th Oct.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Shirts (neglige Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per doz.
" (Dress) .. .. " 3 " "
" (New) .. .. " 3 " "
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR
at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Mamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Orvro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
32-33, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £785, 243
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchase and Sale of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 9 Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,78,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,231/6
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Okamoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 882.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	80,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	52,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS, received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CEICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
E. E. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF KORVI, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital: ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital: ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls: Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds..... Rs. 2,63,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 44,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Trentsin.
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 3.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 294,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort, BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,497

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HEJEBOOR, (Messrs. Hajiboy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuman das Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Pramchand Chhaganlal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 3½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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of Superior Quality can be had on Moderate Retail and wholesale price from
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WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
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INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
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Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO *EXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.*
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
President Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz,
Branch Secretary
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,000,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
The Secretary 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. *or* The Chief Agents D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	36,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).
Lahore.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	.. ..	Rs. 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	..	Rs. 15,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Goculdas & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co. (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANJI DADHUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

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THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which you can put up in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road; in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Convenient Chota Hazri Dining and Billiard tables.
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6¼ per cent. Free of Mysore & British Indian Income-Tax.
Twenty-year Bonds, 1940.

INTEREST PAYABLE AT ANY TREASURY IN BRITISH INDIA.

Issued at Rs. 99 and Repayable at Rs. 100 on 1st October 1940.

The Loan is open for Subscription throughout India. up to 30th September 1920 inclusive.

Denomination of Bonds—Rs. 12½, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and above up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Applications may be presented and subscriptions paid to—

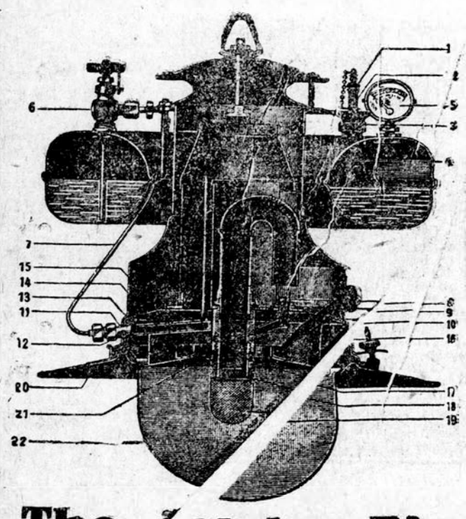
(1) The Bank of Bombay, Bombay and its branches.
(2) The Eastern Bank, Ltd., Bombay.
(3) Do. do. .. Calcutta.
(4) The Bank of Madras, Madras and its branches.
(5) The National Bank of India, Ltd., Madras.
(6) The Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Bangalore.
(7) The State Huzur or any District or Taluk Treasury in the Mysore State.

For full details of terms of the Loan, please see Notification No. Fl. 8596—G. F. 289-10-2, dated 29th June 1920, copies of which are obtainable at all Treasries in the State and the Banks referred to above.

Just Arrived from Berlin

A large stock of

PETROLEUM LAMPS



300 and 600 Candle Power

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PRICES ON APPLICATION.

The Globe Electric Co.,

332, GRANT ROAD.

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House Telephones : High Grade.

For use between any two or three places within one's compound between floors of a building or between two or more buildings.

BATTERY RINGING WALL TELEPHONE.

THE YANKEE

is extremely obliging. You can talk all day if you like and the Yankee will stand for it without a kick.

(1) 2 Wall Telephones, 8 dry cells, 300 feet double telephone wire, cleats and instructions, **Rs. 150.**

(2) 1 Wall Telephone, 1 Desk telephone, 8 dry cells, 300 feet double telephone wire, cleats and instructions, **Rs. 175.**

(3) 2 Desk Telephones, 8 dry cells, 300 feet double telephone wire, cleats and instructions. **Rs. 200.**

Fitted free at any place in Bombay

For mofussil, fitting charges extra.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO.

Hornby oad, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "CHIPHONE," Bombay.

The Warrior

The Warrior

must be powerful to WIN.

Time, Experience and the most severe tests have made our

WARRIOR WRIST WATCHES

win the Public confidence.

Above all the Warrior watch is great value for the money you pay for.

It costs only Rs. 25 (Nickel Silver) and is guaranteed for TWO years.

V. P. Rs.

The Cheapest small size lever wrist watch of reliable quality in the market

Madorina Watch Co. Ltd.

KINGS BUILDING,

Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

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The Arya Pathika Ashram.

LODGING AND BOARDING

Specially meant for High Class

HINDOOS AND STUDENTS

Girgaon Back, Parekh Wady,

Bombay.

Bombay Perfumery Mart, Ltd.

NOW IN STOCK

Monna-Vanna, Guerlain Houbigant, Roger Gallet and all other English Maker's

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Upcountry by V. P. P.

319, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PILES **OINTMENT**

SPECIFIC AND INFALLIABLE REMEDY for All sorts of **Piles**

Dr. N. K. DAS of Chandshi,

Specialist in all sorts of sores and ulcers.

PRICE PER PHIAL RS. 2, PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA,

352, B Upper Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

ZARZINA

Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works.

An ideal combination of Sarsaparilla with Gold. The best remedy for all sorts of impurities in the blood.

Stockists:—PHILLIPS & Co., FORT.

Sole Agents:—THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL & SURGICAL STORES. 9, Bank Street, Fort.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPT. A. HANON, Dalhousie Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ANY WORKMEN as well clerks and those who are desirous to proceed overseas apply personally ABDULGAFFAR KHAN, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Newnagpada, Bombay. 4622

WANTED—A MONOTYPE CASTOR and an OPERATOR. Good pay with future prospects. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—PROFESSIONAL ACTORS to be engaged during the dramatic seasons on handsome salary of Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 at each performance. Those desirous should apply stating qualifications and their previous services to the MANAGER, Gandharva Natak Mandali, Bombay No. 7. 4758

WANTED—SPECIAL AGENTS for Bombay for our G. H. Tea and Coal. Our representative will interview applicants there. Apply sharp giving references to Box No. 1079, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4775

WANTED—One ENGINEER, European or Indian, having knowledge of Motor Lorries Repair Work. Really experienced men only should apply to THE WESTERN INDIA TRANSPORT CO., LTD., at 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 4780

WANTED—Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for service in the Gwalior Civil Medical Department. Starting salary Rs. 50 per month. Apply with copies of diplomas and testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER and SANITARY COMMISSIONER, Gwalior State. 4777

WANTED—Qualified MEDICAL OFFICER for service in the Gwalior Military Department. Starting salary Rs. 100 plus 35 per month which will be raised to Rs. 150 plus 35 after six months' approved service. Applications with copies of diplomas and testimonials be sent to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, and SANITARY COMMISSIONER, Gwalior State. 4778

WANTED—A PRESSMAN in Nepal, who knows all the details of the press work and can successfully handle an electrical press machine. He must be able to fit up and run the machinery working with Hindi and English characters and applicants must possess the knowledge of these languages, with full particulars and salary expected apply to:—SUBBA RAMAMANI, A. D., Shantiniketan, Nepal. 4786

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT and SECRETARY for the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma, Rangoon with Botanical experience and a knowledge of accounts work, on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, with a residence, free of rent and taxes, and 3½ per cent. commission on monthly sale of flowers, plants seeds and orchids. Apply to SECRETARY of above Society, Rangoon, Burma, with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications and experienced. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months before being made permanent under agreement. 4557

WANTED.

WANTED—FLAT or BUNGALOW 3 to 4 rooms Rs. 150 Colaba, Byculla, Mazagon or Suburbs. Reply. BUNGALOW c/o Collin & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 4737

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One CAR, suitable to be used as a Taxi, willing to pay Rs. 1,000 cash and balance by monthly instalments of Rs. 150 per month. Seller may have lien on the car till the instalments are paid fully. Sellers to guarantee for petrol and for Taxi license. Apply sharp to Box No. 1074, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4740

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One second-hand 32 B. H. P. Ruston "O. C." CRUDE OIL ENGINE. Excellent condition and good appearance essential personal interview 2 to 8 p.m. solicited. Apply before 14th instant. 2. Second-hand narrow gauge railway line complete, 2 miles length. Tinnevelly Janakiramiyer Engineer, Dharamsey Building Hotel, Picket Road, Kalbadevi. 4789

FOR SALE.

SCRAP TYRES and TUBES FOR SALE at the Indian Motor Taxi-Cab Co., Ld., 33, Rowland Road, Calcutta. Send your offer. 4742

FOR SALE Owner leaving country. Metallurgique Car 2-seater, 4-cylinder, 10 x 12 H P. Has just been completely overhauled. Price Rs. 4,000 or near offer. Apply Box No. 1030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4776

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SAL AT AJMER.

TWO decent, comfortable highly commodious houses in Diggi Bazar Road side, five minutes walk to Durgah and Railway Station. One with water connection. Best opportunity for Mahomedan pilgrims. For particulars apply to:—

B.
c/o J. L. MATHUR,
Goods Section,
4409 Audit Office, Ajmer.

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum

Messrs. W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
23rd June 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Rawalpindi Municipality, a HEALTH OFFICER with Medical qualifications, as well as with diploma in Public Health. Salary Rs. 400—25—600. Applications must reach undersigned by 30th September, 1920. SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Rawalpindi. 4734

NOTICE.

THE ASST. DIRECTOR of S. & T. (Embarkation), Bombay, has 58 tons Groundnut oil cake for sale at Grain Depot, Mazagon. Intending purchasers are permitted to see the stock at Mazagon and deposit an offer in the tender box of the Asst. Director of S. & T. (Embn.), No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks. All offers received prior to noon on 15th September, 1920, will be considered.

The offers received will hold good up to the 30th September, 1920.

J. M. MATTHEWS, Captain,
for Asst. Director of S. & T. (Embn.),
Bombay.
4783

CANCELLATION POWER.

HERETOFORE SARUP NARAIN ROZDON had the power to sign S. N. Rozdon per pro Jamna Dass Fakirchand of Amritsar. His partner was dissolve and his power to sign for Messrs. Jamna Dass Fakir Chand is CANCELLED.

(Sd.) RAM NARAIN,
Proprietor
4781 Jamna Dass Fakir Chand.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR, well versed in English and Gujarati correspondence on a monthly salary of Rs. 75 by 20 horse allowance. Preference will be given to a man who has double qualifications, i.e., who has passed an Examination of Hospital Assistant and of a Sanitary Surveyors' class in Bombay. Apply to the undersigned before 20th September, 1920, with testimonials.

Municipal Office,
Viramgam, 24th August, 1920.
(Sd.) CHHPTALAL S. SHAH,
President.
Viramgam Municipality.
4531

WANTED.

TWO PAID TRAVELLING AGENTS for the Punjab, having life insurance experience or those who can guarantee business and also agents on commission basis.

(2) A Manager for our Fire Insurance Department. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to

GOWARDHANDASS CO.,
4708 Chamberlain Rd., Lahore.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR THE ADMISSION AND THE PRAVESIKA EXAMINATIONS 1921.

LAST DATE FOR APPLICATIONS.

THE next Admission Examination and the Pravesika Parikshe of the Benares Hindu University will begin on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1921. Those who desire to appear as private candidates at these examinations must send in their application forms duly signed and certified along with their examination fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 14th September, 1920.

SHYAM SUNDAR SHARMA.
4340 Registrar-in-Charge.

AUCTION SALE NOTICE

OF

"THE DARRAGH SPINNING MILL",
QUILON.

"DARRAGH SPINNING MILL", excellently situated at Quilon, with over 20,000 spindles, engine, boilers, and other machinery, buildings, stores, and site measuring nearly 15 acres, will be sold by the undersigned in Public Auction in the District Court premises, Tinnevelly. Auction commencing at 12 noon, on the 4th day of October, 1920, under the orders of the Tinnevelly District Court and subject to the confirmation of the District Judge, Tinnevelly. Upset price is 7,01,000 rupees, being first bid offered by Mr. Ranchoddlal Amratlal, Ahmedabad. Purchaser should deposit on conclusion of bid 25 per cent. of sale amount and balance in two weeks; otherwise he will forfeit deposit, and will be liable to losses, if any, on resale. Cheques on Banks will be accepted on verification. Intending bidders are invited to come and inspect the mill. Further particulars can be had of the undersigned.

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR,
of the South Indian Mills Company, Limited,
Tinnevelly.
Tinnevelly Bridge,
3rd September, 1920.
4785

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. N. M. S. Gold merchants have already discharged from their service their Clerk Sanmugham and the said Sanmugham is no longer in the employ of our clients. The public are hereby warned against dealing with the said Sanmugham as our clients clerk in any way hereafter.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1920.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALLA,
For Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan.
Attorneys for Messrs. N. M. S.
No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort. 4790

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 11th inst at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 29 H P 4 cylinder 5 seater "New Pick" motor car with accessories megneto wind screen etc complete, in good running order.
1 12-14 H P 4 cylinder 4 seater Delaize motor car bosch megneto newhood, thoroughly overhauled complete in working order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LARGE BUNGALOW, with very Rich Furniture, Electric Light, Dynamo, Etc., on Bund Road, in the Civil Lines at Poona.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee and Dawoodbhai Nency, the executors of the last will and testament of Dawoodbhai Fazalbhai, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 12th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable Bungalow with very rich furniture, electric light, dynamo, etc.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house bungalows, No. 23, Bund Garden Road and other premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Bund Road in the Civil Lines in Poona, the Registration Sub-district of Haveli, Zilla Poona, containing by admeasurement 4 bighas or one lac thirty thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts, and which said piece or parcel of land bears Survey No. 24, and which said bungalow and premises are assessed under No. 133, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Band Road, on or towards the West by Kajiputti land and by property formerly belonging to Moses Senks and since to Mundi Krishna Ayub Mudiar, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Mahomed Sidick and Dhunjisha Jamsetji and beyond it by the road leading to the Boat Club and on or towards the South by the property of Madie Krishna Ayub together with the furniture, crockery, glassware, motor engine dynamo and fittings and other articles lying in the said bungalow and premises under sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON PEDDER ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas Attorneys for the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on FRIDAY, the 17th September, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following very valuable building plots:—

(1) A plot of redeemed pension and tax land admeasuring 2,216 square yards or thereabouts situate at Pedder Road, forming a portion of Sir Dorabji Jamshedji Tata's Pedder Road estate suitable for building bungalows or residence.

(2) A plot of redeemed pension and tax land admeasuring 2,558 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Pedder Road forming a portion of Sir Dorabji Tata's Pedder Road estate, suitable for building bungalows or residence.

For catalogues of the conditions of sale together with the plan of the properties apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, Solicitors for the owner or the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUTHOUSES AT BHAGOOR NEAR DEOLALI, KNOWN AS "VILLA MALEGAMWALLA."

Under instructions from the sole surviving executor of the late Mr. Dinshaw Hirjibhoy Malegamwalla, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September, 1920, at 5 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable property.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and known as Villa Malegamwalla, situate, lying and being at Bhagoor, near Deolali in the Nasik District containing by admeasurement 4,973 square yards or thereabouts (more or less) and registered along with other land in the Books of the Collector of Nasik under Survey No. 384, Pote No. 1 and bounded on the East and West by a public road, on the North by a water passage and beyond it by the former Camp boundary and on the South by the property now or formerly belonging to Sorabji Dossabhoy Framroze and which said property is now in the occupation of Dr. Brown as the vendor's tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title deeds and other papers application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Trust Settlement Messrs. BENNETT and Co. of Bombay, Auctioneers, will on MONDAY, the 27th September, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground interested by two private passages bearing New Survey No. 8-3628 containing by admeasurement 47,434 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less), situated at Gorupdeo without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West and North by Public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Dhondi, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. and partly by the property of Mr. Cassamally Jairaj Peerbhoy and partly by the property now of formerly of Bhasker H. Sukalkar and others and which said hereditaments are in possession of the Vendor's trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and for inspection of title deeds and other papers and of the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. Solicitors, 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

On SUNDAY, the 26th day of September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Palli Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware best plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, teapoys table and wall lamps, hall lamps, wall clocks, drawing room, suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, corner cabinets, marble top tables writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, mirror and grand door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, soil linen baskets, verandah cane furniture, reclining sofas, easy chairs, blackwood carved sofas, aluminium utensils etc. etc. The property of W. J. McCanlis, Esqr., Chief Storekeeper B. B. & C. I. Railway and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th September, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay
Tel. No. 821.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable and artistic household furniture, by well-known makers French safe, Electric fans, file cabinets, Roll top tables, English bath tubs Electro-Plated Ware, Silverwares, Crockery, Rich Venetian-Glasswares.

Under instructions from J. Bromley, Esqr., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 15th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at Raffiya Munjil Woodhouse Road the following consisting of rich drawing-room suites, cabinets, teak and Blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, plain almyrahs mirror doors almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electroplated wares, rich Venetian glass wares, silver wares, Terracotta figures in Domes, Roll top table, Safe on stand Cheval glass, clocks, French make safe, File, cabinet, Roll Top table, English bath tub etc., etc.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following motor car:—

A Chevrolet motor car 22-6 H P 1720 model 5-seater quite new.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th September, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4989.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 11th September, 1920, at 12 noon, (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba next to the Tramway Co., Offices.

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles clothing, cloth, umbrella, caps, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad guage section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE of Carriages (belonging to Messrs. R. Scott and Co.).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 17th September, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stable, Gowalia Tank Road, the following carriages:—

1 half canoe Victoria thoroughly done up.
1 English Vis-a-Vis (landed from London).
1 two-wheel breaking cart.
1 four-wheel breaking cart.
1 high dog-cart.
1 Gig.
1 Rickshaw.
Bodies of Rickshaw, tonga, square Landau one four-wheel trolly.

AUCTION SALE of Coach Builders and Horse Shoeing Materials, Office Furniture, etc. (stock in trade of) Messrs. R. Scott and Co.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 17th September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stable, Gowalia Tank Road, the following goods:—

Old and new shoes, anvils, forges and bellows, platform scabs, vices, fire bricks, feed boxes for horses, iron grattings, old and new nails, old sets of harnesses, corn crushing and shaff cutting machines, knife sharpening, babul, bhindi, savan, oak and teak planks, mahogany pannels, tools and instruments, springs, axles, wheels, lining materials, lamps shafts, double poles, old and new rubber tyres, channel and steel tyres, new and old iron for building, carriages, bolts and nuts, wooden spokes, (drilling, tyre bending and contracting hub boring machines), paint grinding machine, empty drums and cases, wooden rafters, show cases, cupboards, boxes, tables, chairs, one incomplete bullock carts, and various other articles, 2 pairs bullocks.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th September, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
41, Esplanade Road.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SATUSDAY, the 11th September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. RICHARD and READYMONEY are instructed to sell by public Auction at 41, Esplanade Road next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Solicitors very valuable and handsome household furnitures such as the Drawing Rooms, Bed Rooms, and Office furnitures, etc.

By the order of the concerned: One lot of diamond emerald, rubbies & pearls ornaments such as Rings, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Ladies' and Gentlemen's gold watches, 2,000 tolas of silver articles, silver cups and saucers, tea sets, etc.

By the order of the party concerned:—One lot of Persian carpets.

Six iron safes of various sizes.

Goods on view.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th September, 1920.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordeance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 10th September 1920 at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of brass old pig, Axespick head, Felt old, leather old, shovels old Gunny, old Canvas, Tin old Barrows wheel, Blankets old, Anvels of sorts, a large quantitiy of Tents I.P. parts outer and G.S. 160 lbs, and walls old Spades, Steel cast scrap iron wrought steel mild scarp, Bellows, Vices, Mamooties Pawlins of sorts, Corage Hemp, Enamel ware web old, Tape old cordage cotton Jhools, Rags old cloth, sheets, Baskets, ground sheets, Pipe hose old, Brass cooking pots, Doosootic, tanks Wheels of sorts, Camp kettles, Drums, Bicycles' etc.

Conditions of Sale—Will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
Bombay, 7th September, 1920. 4710

AMUSEMENNS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The Warwick Comedy Co.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

H. V. Esmond's Delightful Comedy.

THE LAW DIVINE

Miss Joan Mayne as "Edie La Bas"
Miss Marjory Clarke as "Shrimp"
Mr. N. Thorpe Mayne as "Jack Las Bas"
Mr. Jack Esmond as "Ted."

SATURDAY 11th MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
The Successful Comedy
"UNCLE NED."
By Douglas Murray.

SATURDAY 11th AT 9-30 P.M.
"ELIZA COMES TO STAY."
By H. V. Esmond.

MONDAY 13th
Hubert Henry Davies' brilliant play
"CAPTAIN DREW ON LEAVE."

TUESDAY 14th
H. V. Esmond's delightful co
"THE LAW DIVINE"

WEDNESDAY 15TH AT 5 P.M. AND AT 9-30 P.M.
A comedy of youth
"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE."
By H. V. Esmond. From the Strand Theatre.

THURSDAY 16th
"THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER."
By Horace Annesley Vachell

FRIDAY 17th
The Successful Comedy
"UNCLE NED"
By Douglas Murray.

SATURDAY 18th MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
Oscar Wild's Famous Play
"A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."
From the Haymarket Theatre.

SATURDAY 18th AT 9-30 P.M.
Final farewell performance
"THE LAW DIVINE."
By H. V. Esmond.

Evening Prices of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1. Matinees Rs. 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.
PICTURE PROGRAMME.
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

A GALA GORGEOUS PICTURE FOR A GALA GRAND HOLIDAY!

Messrs. K. D. and Bros. present

GIRL OF THE SEA

(6 reels—6000 feet.)

The Picture Extraordinary!

A Superb Drama enacted at the bottom of the Deep. Deep Ocean.

The Film Sub-Marine!

A thrilling Episode of a Sea Nymph who energed to love a MAN!

A Fally Comedy in the Programme.

ALL BOMBAY IS TALKING

ABOUT THIS WONDER SPECTACLE!

COME——To-day is the last Chance!

The Sumptuous, Spacious Picture Palace that has sprung up preteminent in Popularity and Fame

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

Five Shows TO-NIGHT } 3-30 (Prize Show); 5-30 (Prize Show); 7; 8-45; 10-15 (S. T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P.M. MATINEE SUN. AT 5-30 P.M.
The H. B. WARING Company
In a Powerful Repertoire of FAMOUS PLAYS

To-night at 9-30 p.m. **"DON"** To-night at 9-30 p.m.

The Charming Comedy from the Haymarket, London.
Mr. Charles Quartermaine in his original London role of Don"

Prices as usual. PLANS at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. Plan for TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTION at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m. sharp.

Just a Reminder!

To-morrow—Saturday

will start a Serial that will give Bombay an idea of what

A Cyclone-Serial

Can be! Sit up—and look for

"LIGHTNING BRYCE"

The greatest wonder-serial ever

produced in 15 soul-gripping episodes!

Commencing to-morrow Saturday
10th September

You are promised something

SUPER-EXCELLENT!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers with genuine pride will release this magnificent super-serial production at the

A GLADSOME PATETI EVENING

with the most glad some Gentlemen Fighter you ever met!

"Elmo the Fearless"

The man of torrential strength, adamantive Will and steel Nerves has absolutely hypnotised the Bombay Public by his extraordinary feats of daring and heroism, To see him is to adore him!

Elmo Lincoln

and the winsome

LOUISE LORRAINE

make this tremendous Universal serial a sight for the gods!

To-day the favourite Picture Palace of the City

CINEMA PRECIOUS,

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

will again hum with jampacked audiences who delight in hailing the Champion of the Right, the saviour of the Weak, and the Mortal Foe of the wicked, to the spies.

The programme, includes a thanderous, dynamic two-reel Eddie Polo Drama.

Five shows To-night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-NIGHT
Ruth Roland
The Serial Queen
IN
"The Adventures of Ruth"
A PATHE SERIAL
THIS WEEK
3rd and 4th Episodes
"THE BEWITCHING SPY"
"THE STOLEN PICTURE"

BABY MARY
SUN SHINE
IN
BABY MARY'S ROUND UP
A delightful Comedy in two Acts
Bring your Kids along
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest

TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinee Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sundays 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
"Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 on Bank Holidays."

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
ATTRACTIONS.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 3-30; 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.
The most Stupendous. The Most Spectacular Production in the History of the Silent Stage.

"Cabiria"
"Cabiria"
"Cabiria"

will be shown in its entirety:
Eleven Reels.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 4-30; 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
A MELODRAMATIC ROMANCE
"$30,000"

THE GREAT FIGHT
JOHNNY BARHAM *Vs* TED LEWIS
AND
PATHE'S GAZETTE.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
The last Three Episodes of
"The Four Shadows"

PATHE'S REVIEW.
AND
"AROUND THE TOWN"

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR
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THE MAGNIFICENT INDIAN MASTERPIECE

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(OF SRI PARVATI,)
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THREE SPECIAL MATINEES
on Monday at 1-45, 3-30, and 5-15 p.m.
Prize Matinees on Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
Four Shows Daily: at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gackwad of Baroda.

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will perform at the
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD

Saturday the 11th Sept. 1920, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] **Ekacha Pyala** [Acts 5

Sunday the 12th Sept. 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] **Ekacha Pyala** [Acts 5

Rates of Addmission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 1-2 Re. 1, As. 12 & 8.

Season for a Month and half only.
Tickets can be had at the Mandali's Residence. Nana Shanker's Temple Bungalow.

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Have a large and choice selection of ornaments Bracelets, Rings, Necklets, etc., also Precious Stones which can be set to any design in gold or platinum.

Prices are strictly moderate and inspection invited.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept 8th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices
Sept.	19.87
Oct.	19.84
Nov.	--
Dec.	19.20
Jan.	19.06
Feb.	--
Mar.	18.36
April	--
May	18.26
June	--
July	--
Aug.	--

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 8th

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	19.51
Jan.	18.69
Mar.	18.32
May	17.93

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept 7th

M.G. Bengal Good	8.75
" " Fully Good	9.25
" " Fine	12.75
No. 1 Oomra Good	14.75
" " Fully Good	16.25
" " Fine	17.10
Broach Good M.G.	17.70
" " "	18.10
" " "	7.76
Scinde Good	8.57
" Fully Good	9.07
" Fine	

London, Sept 7th.

WHEAT:

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. quoted	94
Australian—61lbs quoted	96

SHARES:

Chartered Bank	£74½
Honkong Bank	£117½
National Bank	£54

JAVA SUGAR:

Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta sept.-Oct. Sellers	81
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Sellers	81
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Sept.-Oct. Sellers	81

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£33½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 41lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£32½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 41lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£31½
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers Firm. Bombay shippers asked more money	£40½
Tone of Linseed:—	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept.-Oct. Sellers Steady	£36½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct Nearest	£14
Toria Rapeseed.—sept.-Oct. Paid	£34½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool. Sept. 7th

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indian		300
" " Imports		..
Mid. Americans Spot		22.53
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		66. 0
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	27.63
	Jan.	24.53
	Mar.	24.43
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	26.58
	Jan.	24.28

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 8th.

Futures at New York Oct.	27.95
" " " Jan.	25.25
" " " Mar.	24.86

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

To-day's market opened with a continued demand for jute shares in sympathy with the strong position of the hessian market and a large turnover was reported, in which practically all the shares mentioned in this section participated. Front-taking set in later and prices in several instances gave way slightly, but the undercurrent was strong and the tendency was to firmer the market. There was a fair demand for coal shares, but sellers still remain 10th to part with the script. In the miscellaneous section Cotton and Sugar shares were firm whilst bank shares were difficult to obtain. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 15-12 Bengal 804 Bengal Giridih 22-8, Burrakur 53, Equitable (pref) 87, New Manbhoom 53-12, Seetarampur 16, Standard 86.

Jute:—Anglo-India 493 and 501 s. 1. Alliance 915, Auckland 492, Bally 313, Belvedere 690, Budge Budge 736 and 755 s. 1., Century 9-14, Cheviot 576, Clive 416-8, Craig 10-8, Dalhousie 725, Delta 810, Empire 94-8 and 95-8 s. 1., Fort William 562, Gourepore 1538, Hooghly 143, Howrah 64-10 and 66 s. 1., Kamarhatty 1080, Kanknarrah 810 and 818 s. 1., Kinnison 1500, Lansdowne 566, Lawrence 975 and 977 s. 1., Lothian 615, Naihati (pref) 106, National 502-8, New Central 930, Northbrook 106-8 and 107 s. 1., Nuddea 81, Reliance 66-8, Soorah 350, Standard 850, Union 1135, Waverley 13-12.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 10-14, B.A.S. Ltd. 11-4, Baraset Basirhat Railway 60, Bank of Bengal 1955, Birla Cotton 20-10, British India Tobacco 10-8 s. 1., British India Corporation 12-6 and 12-12 s. 1., Burma Finance and Mining 10-8, Dunbar Cotton 686, Katirkool Oil 16-12, Hume Pipe 17-4, India Iron and Steel (old) 104 s. 1., Kalighat Falta Railway 66, Khuang Rubber 8-8, Kesoram Cotton p2-4, G. McKenzie and Co. 11-6, Madans Theatre 14, Marshall Sons 11, Standard Flour 4 prem, Tata Industrial Bank 17-4 prem.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 59-4 and small lots at Rs. 59-8. War bonds short dated at 98-8, 1925 at 98-8 and 1928 at 99-4.

Exchange Bank Telegraph Transfers one shilling nine seveneighth pence Demand Bills at one shilling ten pence.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C., 5 C.C. 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ¼th prices All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market values. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Orient Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

END IT!

COTTON CONTRACT BOARD.

A largely attended meeting of merchants, brokers, shippers and others dealing in the cotton trade, was held in the open ground behind the Cotton Market, Colaba, on Wednesday, Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji presiding. The proceedings were in the vernacular.

On the motion of Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, seconded by Mr. Vasanji Jiwandas and supported by others, the following resolution was carried:—

"This meeting resolves that in view of (a) the object and aim in establishing the Cotton Contracts Board by the Cotton Contracts (War) Act, having completely failed, and (b) the method and acts of the Cotton Contracts Board having caused dissatisfaction and unpleasantness in the Trade in general, and (c) that the war having ceased and the control over other trades having been removed, the Government be requested to repeal this Act and enact a new Act giving full control to the trade, having a fully representative and elected Board with their own elected Chairman."

Mr. Dulerai then moved:—

"This meeting fully approves of the resolutions of the various bodies interested in the Cotton Trade prohibiting business in the New Crop Contracts until Government control is removed or any other satisfactory arrangement be arrived at."

Mr. Murlidhar Cholbhani seconded and Mr. L. M. Khokhani supported the resolution, which was carried.

It was then resolved to forward copies of the above resolutions to H .E. the Governor.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

FIRE IN A COTTON GODOWN.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 4 LAKHS.

On Thursday morning at 10-45, a fire broke out in a godown situated on Arthur Bunder. A man of the Salvage Corps on watch in the vicinity, on noticing smoke issuing from one of the godown known as the Colaba Press Company's godowns, and marked A. 4, raised an alarm.

The Colaba engine as also the Salvage Corps turned up promptly, followed by the engines from the Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar, Byculla and Gowalia Tank.

Thursday being a holiday, all the godowns were closed, and no work was going on in them. The Fire Brigade broke open the doors of the godown in which the fire was noticed, and found the whole of the cotton stored ablaze.

The tide being in, sea water was utilized, and the engines played for fully an hour on the burning godown, and the fire was got under.

The building belonged to the late Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy. The roof was completely destroyed. The godown contained 3,700 fully pressed bales of cotton, belonging to Mr. Abubaker Abdul Rehman. The damage is estimated nearly four lakhs of rupees, which is fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known.

TILAK GHAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to your issue of the 1st inst. the suggestion made by one of your correspondents under the above heading that Suri Tilak Ghat be named hereafter instead of Chowpatti the holy place where the great patriotic hero of India was burnt to ashes, being the most valuable one and appeared also in some of the leading local vernacular papers I further in strong support of the same, am writing a few lines which I hope you will kindly insert in your valued paper.

It is generally a custom among the Hindoos that when a prominent man leaves this world a monument is erected by his relatives on the burning ground as a mark of respect in memory of the deceased.

One of the holiest places in India considered by the Hindoos for pilgramage is a small town of Gokul and the city of Muttra near the river Yamuna where Lord Shri Krishna performed Ras Lila and made wonderful heroic acts which are very well seen and facts read in the Puranas to-day. There several Ghats viz Shyam (Krishna) Vishram, Ramde are named after Him, and the people consider so much Mahatmya today that when they visit the pious place they bathe twice thrice in the river even in the mid'st of wintry days and make Yamuna Pana.

Was the patriotism of the Lokmanya for the country less? Certainly his sacrifices were great. He did all for the benefit of the people up to the last without any self-interesting motion of his own. His goal of life was not to achieve glory, respect, money, as seen from his daring actions but really he was the one who gave up his whole life for the welfare of the people of his motherland and was so named Lokmanya.

Is it not necessary then for those left behind to raise funds for erecting a monument and Ghat to be named Shri Tilak Ghat after him in his memory to enable all people to take rest on the shore and bathe in the holy sea? The pious place from the day, need not be said, willingly will be called Tilak Ghat by every one visiting Chowpatty.

I hope Government will kindly be requisted to grant permission for the above so that the work may be in progress without delay.—Yours, etc.

RANCHHODLAL M. VAKIL.
Sandhurst Road.

(Continued from column 6.)

south Konkan the north Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces and Central India West and local rain in north Hyderabad, the United Provinces and south-east Rajputana. Some heavy falls have occurred in the north-west of the Central Provinces. Day temperature continues high in north-west India, but has fallen elsewhere.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall appears probable in the United Provinces and an extension in east Rajputana, the east Punjab and the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th September, 1920:—

The storm in the Bay will probably move in a north-westerly direction and cross the Orissa coast during the day. The monsoon has strengthened materially in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the west of the Central Provinces, Malabar and on the north Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, the west of the United Provinces, Central India, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Gujarat and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui, Moulmein three inches; Tavoy four; Diamond Island, Akyab two; Narayanganj, Cuttack one and a half; Chaibasa one; Nowgong one; Seoni three-quarters; Pachmarhi two.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The storm in the Bay will probably move in north-westerly direction, and cross the Orrisa coast during the day. Monsoon has strengthened materially in the central parts of the Country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Behar and Orissa, west Central Provinces, Malabar and North Madras coast; local in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, Central India Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Few falls also occurred in Assam, Guzerat and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Moulmein three inches, Tavoy four, Diamond Island and Akyab two, Narayanganj and Cuttack one and a half, Chaibassa one Agra two, Jhansi three quarters, Nowgong one, Hoshangabad and Nagpur one and a half, Seoni three quarters. Pachmarhi and Chanda two, Malagaon one and a half, Ahmednagar a half.

Forecast:—Increase in Behar and Central Provinces and in Hyderabad.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 9th Sept.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 9th Sept. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.29	36.15	21-80	59-96
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0.05	41.06	21-15	66-85
Esplanade (Gokuldas Tej. Hospital)	0.08	40.03	21 92	62-80
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.17	40.34	25-85	70-61

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.774	Inches
Temperature of Air	81.6	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.6	"
Dew Point	76 3	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.761	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	7.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.3	"
minimum do.	76.3	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WsW.	
Movement of Wind	180	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches.
Total fall during month	0.54	"
Do. do year	37.48	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill	Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER: Depth on Sill
	Sept.	h. m	ft. in	Sept.	m.	ft. in
Tues.	9	m 3 44	26 10	9	m 1 53	17 2
Fri	10	m 4 44a	25 11		a 3 0a	18 2
Sat.	11	m 5 26	27 7	10	m 2 54	16 9
		9 43a	24 11		a 3 48a	17 6
Sun.	11	m 10 22a	28 5	11	m 3 48	16 6
		10 54a	27 10		4 37a	16 5
Mon.	12	m 11 4	28 7	12	m 4 37	16 3
		11 20a	28 6		5 10a	15 8
Tues.	13	m 11 42	28 8	13	m 5 21	16 2
		m 0 2	14 11		5 45a	15 3
Wed.	14	0 14a	14 7	14	m 5 58	2 5
					6 16a	1 1
Thurs.	15	m 0 44	28 8	15	m 6 37	17 1
		0 52a	27 11		6 55a	15 6

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 9th September, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ambala and Rawalpindi. Day temperature is generally above normal, the excess ranging up to 12 deg. at Ambala; night temperature is slightly above the average in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.25in. of rain, Jhansi 0.84in. and Allahabad 0.33in. Humidity is in excess at Agra and Jhansi. Day temperature is above normal in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.14in. of rain. Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and generally in Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average except at Kotah and Karachi, the excess ranging up to 10 deg. at Jodhpur; night temperature is in excess at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been nearly general rain in Central India West; Neemuch reports 0.10in. and Indore 1.60in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Rajkot. Day temperature is above normal in north Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general and in places it has been heavy; Jubbulpore reports 0.68in., Saugor 1.96in., Hoshangabad 3.07in., Khandwa 0.79in., Akola 1.06in., Nagpur 0.46in., Chanda 0.88in. and Raipur 0.81in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Nagpur and Chanda, but is in excess at Amraoti and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan; Mormugao reports 0.51in. and Karwar 0.39in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north of the division; Malegaon reports 0.16in., Ahmednagar 0.17in. and Nizamabad 1.02in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight defect at Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur. Day temperature is below normal in Hyderabad; night temperature is in defect at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The depression still lies to the east of the Central Provinces and rainfall has been widespread in the central parts of the country. There has been nearly general rain in Malabar, the

(Continued in col. 5.)

POONA RACING SEASON

3RD DAY: BIG MEETING

GREAT FIASCO IN GANESHKHIND PLATE.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

There was a large attendance at the Poona Races yesterday. The holiday enabled many to enjoy a good day's sport. The weather was occasionally showery. The programme was a long one. No less than nine events were provided. The fiasco in the Ganeshkhind Plate due to faulty starting spoil the biggest event of the day. Great indignation prevailed and many were utterly disgusted as this sort of things far too common to pass unnoticed.

The Visitors' Plate was split into three divisions owing to the big entry. These events were for horses in the 3rd Division.—Quite Dark who just missed the 2nd Division of the Lincoln Plate the other day made amends yesterday by winning as she liked from Mossley. Gentle Saxon again secured place. The 3rd Division was won by Discussion, a young aspirant trained by M Ryan and owned by Mr. Humble. Glass Rock who was favourite placed second. Belle Voyageuse found her impost too heavy and crept up fourth. Mr. Thaddeus' Balira won 2nd Division of this plate from Mr. R. R. S.'s Royal Jewel, a horse with a fine English record. Mexican Eagle a 3 years old mare placed third. The timing of Quite Dark was remarkably good for this class of animals.

A field of fifteen started in the Seistan Plate of 1 mile for Arabs in the 2nd Division. In this race Golshan, Shahzada and Dunbar were well thought of and Anxious found many supporters. Dunbar beat Karikata by half a length and Anxious ran into third place. The running of Golshan caused much disappointment.

Waterloo, Andolis and Nevermind absorbed all attention in the Cecil Grey Plate, although a field of 20 started. Arthur had some following. Waterloo ridden by Brown this time again beat Nevermind and much fancied Andolis had to be contented with third place.

In the Burnett Plate the public was badly let down when Christmas Holiday, a hot favourite, failed to secure a place. This plate was won by Treddle and Misri Lall a street corner tips was beaten by a head. Cyanite deprived Christmas Holiday of third place a thing that was little expected Rs. 196 was paid on him for place.

Mr. G. E. D. Langley's success was repeated in the Lamington Plate when his Trostan beat Mimi easily. Johnnie H was favourite in this race but ran third. Belle Syme also was heavily backed and ran unplaced.

In the Wanorie Plate. Durban started favourite on the rumour that he had done a grand gallops. Those who relied on these truck gossips were surely disappointed as he was not able to beat the Kolhapur's pair who ran first and second. Dartmoor who won, gave Brown his third winning mount of the day.

The most important event of the day, the Ganeshkhind Plate proved a great fiasco. After a false start Resilience, Polyorama, Black Walnut and Cresset and Charcoal got away leaving Quarryman and Pandian standing. Though the white flag was not lowered the starters did not come back as they should have done. Resilence was placed first, but objection was soon passed and they were ordered to a fresh start when, Resilience. Charcoal and Poignant refused to go back. Quarryman in the second run won easily from Paidian. It is a pity that many big events are often spoilt by such false starts. Only the other day it was found impossible to start a field of four in the Poona Plate with the result that three horses were left in the race. A big prize was thus wasted. Yesterday it was even worse. The public owners and trainers were rightly indignant at this miserable failure. Thousands of rupees were lost to the public. Every one expected the money to be refunded on the horses that did not start in the second runs. It is not the first time that races have been spoilt through such bad starts. One cannot help feeling surprised that the racing authorities are not stricter on this starting question. It is certainly most disappointing tha such a thing should be tolerated over and over again though interested parties suffer very badly over such mishaps.

Details:—

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Hillman's QUITE DARK 8-1 Morris ... 1
Mr. Heath's MOSSLEY 7-10, J. Flynn 2
Mr. M Thaddeus' GENTLE SAXON 8-7. Ruiz 3
Mr. Pine's Oregon Pine 9 Harrison 4
Did not run: Eager To, Miss Goodenough.
The Race:—From a fair start Gentle Saxon and Oregon Pine led King's Head, after a couple of furlongs Oregon Pine fell back. Mossley then came out of th bunch and joined the leader; at the turn Quite Dark assumed command and left his field standing, winning by 3½ lengths, 3/4 length, 2½ lengths.
Time.—1 min. 15 3/5secs.
Favourite: Quite Dark and Oregon Pine.
First Tote paid: Win Rs. 21-8. Place Rs. 13, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 16-8
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 14. Places Rs. 7 Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 8.
Trainer: D. Greenhalgh. (Jn.)

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Humble's DISCUSSION 7-8. Townsend 1
Mr. T. Tejpal's GLASS ROCK 8-11. Longhurst 2
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's FINE TROUT 8-4. Barnett 3
Capt. P. Bouvet's Belle Voyageuse 9-6. J Flynn 4
Did not run: Cerago.
The Race:—Glass Rock was the first to break away followed by Fine Trout and Tourney. Mirabelle also was seen in the first bunch. Discussion challenged after passing the 3rd furlong and sailing away won by 4 lengths. 1½ lengths, ½ length.
Time:—1min 16 1/5.
Favourite: Glass Rock and Discussion.
First Tote Paid: Win Rs. 74. Places Rs. 32. Rs. 32-8 and Rs. 37.
Second Tote Paid: Win Rs. 60/8. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 17 and Rs. 20/8.
Trainer: M. Ryan.

THE SEISTAN PLATE. Distance 1 mile.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's DUNBAR 7-12, Northmore 1
Mr. S. N Mahomed's KARIKATA 8-4, Townsend 2
Mr. M M Isfani's ANXIOUS 7-1, S. J. Meekings 3
Mr. Heath's SHAHZADA 8-4, J Flynn 4
Did not run: Zuheir, Nawabzada.
The Race:—From a good start Anxious, Excelsior showed the way to Dunbar and Golshan. Shahzada prominent close by Golshan soon retired and Karika a replaced him. Near home Dunbar assumed command and though challenged by Karikata won comfortably by ½ length, 1½ lengths, neck.
Favourite: Golshan, Shahzada and Dunbar.
Time.—1 55 3/5secs.
First Tote Paid: Win Rs. 76. Places Rs. 27 Rs. 38, and Rs. 32.
Second Tote Paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 11-8, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 18-8.
Trainer: Mahomed Jamal.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' BALIRA 8-10, Ruiz ... 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s ROYAL JEWEL 7-10, Lamber 2
Mr. Gold's MEXICAN EAGLE 7-6, Harrison 3
Mr. Kelso's St. Agnes Eve 8-4, McPherson ... 4
The Race:—Balira cut the pace from the start pursued by Lucky Queen and Mexican Eagle. Balira was never troubled till the end. Royal Jewel made a bid for second place. Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time:—1min 16 2/5secs.
Favourite Balira.
First Tote Paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 14-8 Rs. 13 and Rs. 16-8.
Second Tote Paid: Win Rs 17 Places 7. Rs. 7 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: T. Fergusson. (Sr.)

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.
The Yuvaraja of Kolhapur's WATER LOO 8-9 Brown 1
Mr R. S. Fezi's NEVERMIND 9-2, Townsend 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ANDOLIS 9-0 Harrison 3
Mr. Mark's Centry 8-3 J. R. Flynn 4
Did not run:—Vershan, Royal, Sharaban, Imkin Sir Richards.
The Race.—From a good start Centry was first to break through followed by Andolis and Nevermind, Lord Belmore and Waterloo behind the leaders. Water drew out at the second furlong and meeting with little opposition came out and easy winner by 3/4 of a length 3/4 length, 3/4 length.
Favourite: Waterloo, Andolis and Nevermind.
Time:—1 min. 23 1/5secs.
First Tote Paid: Win Rs. 34-8. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 16.
Second Tote Paid: Win Rs. 16-8. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 8-8.
Trainer: Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE. Distance 6 furlong.
Mr. R. R. S.'s QUARRYMAN 8-13, Brown ... 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' PANDION 8-6, Huxley
Mr. K. Shinde's BLACK WALNUT 7-8, Cracknell 3
Messrs. A. S. Moloobhoy and Pine's Cresset, 8-4, Harrison 4
Did not run: Wayngete, Verge.
The Race:—After the sensational bad start only five went to the post, Poignant, Charcoal and Resilence declined to go back to the starting post. Quarryman was left at the first start. In the second run Black Walnut showed for a little while but Quarryman soon went to the point pursued by Pandion and Cresset. Quarryman won easily by 2½ lengths.
Favourites: Poignant, Pandion, Black Walnut and Resilience
Time:—1 14 3/4secs.
First Tote Paid: Win Rs. 93. Places Rs. 47-8, Rs. 15-8, and Rs. 24.
Second Tote Paid: Win Rs. 30-8. Places Rs. 19-8, 11-8 and Rs. 12-8.
Trainer: Byramjee Rustomji.

THE BURNETT PLATE. Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's TREDDLE 9-0, Barnett 1
Mr. T M Thaddeus' MISRI LALL 8-13, Ruiz 2
Mr. R R S.'s CYANITE 8-0 McPherson 3
Mr. Humble's CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY 8-4, Townsend 4
The Race:—From a goodstart Veiled Certainty went in front of Misri Lall and Christmas Holiday. Veiled Cerainty brought them at a four till the 2nd furlong where Treddle crept up Misri Lal took up the running from Veiled Certainty and entered the straight first hotly pursued by Treddle. A fine race ensued Treddle winning by a head in the lass few strides 2 lengths, a head.
Favourite: Christmas Holiday. Misri Lall.
Time:—2 min. 8 3/5secs.
First Tote Paid: Win Rs. 112. Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 196.
Second Tote Paid: Win Rs. 57-8. Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 76.
Trainer: Mr. J. A. Crawford.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr G E D Langley's TROSTAN 8-4, Barnett 1
Mr. Clement Vaz's MIMI 8-1 J. R. Flynn ... 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s JOHNNIE H. 7-7 J. J. Meekings 3
Messrs. N. Begmahomed and A. Nanjee's NECESSITY 8-6 Morris 4
8-6 Morris 4
Did not run: Mist, Roi Grison
The Race:—Mr. Langley's pair were prominent throughout with Mimi close on their heels. Trostan soon shook off his pursuers and sailed away to win by 2 lengths, head and 1½ lengths.
Favourite: Trostan, Miss Rollestone.
Time:—1 14secs.
First Tote Paid: Win Rs. 38-8. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 42-8 and Rs. 18.
Second Tote Paid: Win Rs. 17-8. Places Rs. 13-8 Rs. 16 and Rs. 10-8.
Trainer: J. H. Crawford.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance furlongs.
The Yuvaraja of Kohlapur's DARTMOOR, 9-10, Brown 1
The Yuvaraja of Kohlapur's ANAIZA, 9-2 Lambert 2
Mr. Hammond's DURBAN 8-11 Meeking
Mr. S. A. Wahed's PEACEMAKER, 8-5, Bona 4
Did not run: Resident, Summerton, Nevermind Beadmaker.
The Race:—Anaiza was seen leading from the start followed by Defender and Dartmoor. Durban challenged at the turn but could make no impression on the Kolapur pair who fought the issue between themselves in a fine finish where Dartmoor prevailed by a neck. 1½ lengths.
Favourite: Anaiza.
Time: 1min. 40 2/5secs.
First Tote Paid: Win Rs. 22-8. Places Rs. 22-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 13-8.
Trainer: Byramjee Rustomjee.

INNIAN CUSTOMS REVANUE

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

The grand total of gross Indian Sea and Land Customs revenue excluding salt revenue collected during five months April to August 1920 amounted to Rs. 1,269 lakhs as compared with Rs. 707 lakhs in corresponding period of last year. Import duties contributed Rs. 913 lakhs, export duties Rs. 183 lakhs, excise duties on cotton manufacture Rs. 125 lakhs, and on motor spirit Rs. 21 lakhs, and land customs and miscellaneous Rs. 27 lakhs, Cotton manufactures, metals and hardware, liquors and tobacco are mainly responsible for the increase.

At the Allahabad High Court Mr. Justice Gokul Prashad decided an application made on behalf of Mr. Reynolds by Mr. Howard for the transfer of the case now pending in the court of the Cantonment Magistrate of Agra. His lordship, by consent of the parties, directed the Cantonment Magistrate to comit the case to the Court of Sessions after completing the inquiry.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY BILL PASSED

MR. SASTRI'S PUNJAB RESOLUTION

ADMITTED OR DISALLOWED?

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The Imperial Legislative Council reassembled to-day, His Excellency the Viceroy presiding to discuss the Aligarh University Bill There was a slight decrease in attendance of members as well as visitors.

Mr. Shafi moved that the select committee's report on this Bill be taken into consideration.

The leave was given.

MR. JAFFER'S AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Haroon Jaffer followed with a few general observations on the aspects of the Bill.

The President called the speaker to order and asked him to proceed with his amendments as put on the agenda.

Mr. Jaffer had given notice of 13 amendments, out of which 4 were withdrawn. three were carried in a somewhat modified form, and the remaining were negatived. Mr. Jaffer moved that in clause 2 (G) classification of professors and teachers should be removed as this might create some unpleasantness among the staff.

Mr. Shafi accepted the amendment in the form that "teachers" meant professors, readers, lecturers, demonstrators, and such other persons as might be appointed for imparting instructions in the University.

Mr. Jaffer next moved that the first Chancellor, pro-Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor should hold offices for such period as court might determine. The speaker emphasised that, as the first years of the University's life would be momentous, the court should be empowered to determine the period of tenure of those officials.

Mr. Mahomed Ali opposed the motion and the Education Member said the acceptance of the amendment would mean that while the Governor-General was empowered they would hold offices at the will of the court. Nothing could be more undesirable.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Jaffer further moved an amendment to provide that students of other Universities be allowed to attend special courses of lectures in the Aligarh University and vice versa. Mr. Mohamed Ali opposed the motion, while Mr. Shafi said the motion was directly contradicting recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, which Government had accepted.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Jaffer next moved that the privilege of conducting examinations and recognition of schools now enjoyed by the Benares University should not be held back from the Aligarh University.

Mr. Mohamed Ali pointed out in view of the existing provisions the present amendment would be superfluous.

Mr. Shafi also opposed.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Jaffer further moved so as to empower the executive and academic councils to make new additional ordinances or amendments or repeals to ordinances subject to sanction or disallowances of the court and further subject to the veto of the Governor-General in Council or the visiting Board.

Mr. Shafi said sub-clause 2 in clause 30 which the mover wanted to be removed to substitute one he suggested had been put in by the Select Committee only on the express opinion of the Moslem Association. hence Government coult not accept the proposal.

The amendment was negatived.

The next amendment was moved by the Education Minister himself so as to give limit of four years to the students of the M. A. O. College, who would be eligible to appear for the Allahabad University Examination after the commencement of the Act. Such limit did not exist. The motion was carried and this practically covered Mr. Jaffer's next amendment, which was there, upon, withdrawn.

Mr. Jaffer moved that clause 40 be deleted altogether. This clause authorised the Governor-General to establish a university of the type which Government desired and not of the type which the Muslim Community would like to establish. If for the purpose of drafting it was considered to vest these powers in cerfain authority then the executive council was a fit body to undertake it.

Mr. Shafi strongly deprecated agitation on that point. It merely authorised the Governor-General to step in if it was necessary to start the university. Directly the University was ushered into existence, this section would be a dead letter. Thereafter, it was merely a drafting provision.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Jaffer further moved that as a condition for life membership a donation of Rs. 50 thousand should be fixed in place of one lakh as the number of liberal donors in the Muslim community was comparatively small.

Mr. Mohamed Ali said the provision was stringent so as to reduce the number of life members which the Muslim Association themselves had pressed for.

Mr. Shafi also opposed on similar grounds.

The motion was then negatived.

Mr. Jaffer next moved an amendment so as to secure the constitution of a finance committee with powers to check and scrutinise the details of expenditure before its presentation to the executive council.

Mr. Mohamed Ali said the proposal was superfluous and Mr. Shafi also opposed.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Jaffer next moved the last amendment providing that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor should be an ex-officio member of each department and each board of studies and in the absence of the chairman might convene a meeting of the board of the department of studies

Mr. Mahomed Ali opposed the motion entirely, while Mr. Shafi accepted the first portion of the amendment so as to provide that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor should be ex-officio member of the department of studies.

MR. SHAFI'S SPEECH.

Mr Shafi, in moving that the Bill as amended be passed made a feeling speech, in the course of which he said that in his somewhat large experience of legislative councils, both provincial and imperial, he had seldom seen a Bill of first importance such as the Moslem University Bill pass through all the various stages with such a little opposition and so smoothly as the measure now about to be placed on the statue Book. When the Bill was first published, it was cordially received by the entire Moslem Press and on its introduction into this Council, Hon. Members gave it a warm welcome. In the Select Committee there had been nothing but helpful cooperation on the part of various representatives of the Indian public opinion. To-day in the final stag of the the Bill also there was an almost unanimous welcome, very few members taking part in the debate. He, therefore, hoped that this University would prove to be a priceless treasure of incalculable benefit not only to the present generation but also to generations to come

Those who believed in the immortality of the human soul knew that the spirit of Sir Syed Ahmed who, because of the boundless love for his community, planted this tree of knowledge, was rejoicing to-day at the realisation of his dreams and that the spirit would from now watch with the deepest anxiety whether the Moslems discharged the trust which had been placed in their hands to-day. Mr. Shafi appointed with all the earnestness he could command to the Moslems and their future generation to concentrate their attention on the nursing of this tree and not to fritter away their energies in an ill-advised pursuit, thereby losing the substance for the sake of shadow. The Moslems were far behind their countrymen in various spheres of national life and unless they took advantage of education afforded they would be committing political suicide, because it was on their education efficiency and administrative opportunities that national regeneration depended. It was no exaggeration to say that the future of Islam itself, depended on the future of the millions of Moslem subjects of His Majesty and he, therefore, hoped that Moslems would zealously guard this institution. (Loud applause).

Nawab Ismail Chawdhury thanked Government for this gracious measure.

'RED LETTER DAY.'"

Mr. Mahomed Ali, whose connection with the Aligarh Institution dated from its very foundation in 1875, considered this as the "Red Letter Day" in the history of Mahomedan education. They owed a good deal to the generosity and sympathy of Lord Hardinge, who first agreed to the establishment of a private non-official university in this country. It was one of his co religionists who in less than a year of the passing of the Dacca Bill got this Aligarh Bill also passed. After paying a tribute to the Education Member for his efforts in this behalf, Mr. Mahomed Ali concluded by expressing the hope that in the portals of this University, East and West would meet for the benefit of both.

Dr. Sarbadhikari offered his small, but very hearty contribution, to the chorus of congratulations and good-wishes and repeated his congratulation to his Excellency and the Government of India and also to the Education Member and his countrymen that the Bill was about to be passed into law. This University and the Benares University marked a departure in the educational enterprise of the people of Upper India, which, he hoped, would find larger and more profitable expression. If the Mahomedans had failed to take full advantage of the opportunities of education afforded by the British Administration, they should now make up for the lost time because the late Sir Syed Ahmed of the United Provinces and Nawab Abdul Latief of Bengal were never tired of impressing on them that without education of the Mahomedan community, in fact of any community, their onward progress would be greatly retarded. As most of the amendments for educational efficiency were accepted by the Select Committee, he did not move any amendment in the Council. Of course, no Bill was ideal and this bill was not, but it must be left to Time to make correction which many members of the Hindu community and, he was sure, also of the Mahomedan community felt were necessary

MR. SHAFI'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. Shafi said he was deeply grateful to Hon. Members for kind references they had made and said that whatever measure of success he had achieved in connection with this Bill was due to the Viceroy's genuine and sympathetic feelings for the Moslem aspirations. The Government of India would watch over the future of this institution with grave anxiety and deep interest and as a token of their goodwill, Government would make a grant amounting to one lakh every year as in the case of the Benares University.

His Excellency the President. before putting the motion to vote. added his own congratulation to the Moslem community on the passage of this Bill. He came to the Council this morning to preside over it in order that he might add his good wishes and congratulations to those already uttered.

The Bill as amended was passed, amidst loud applause.

Mr. Hailey presented the Select Committee's report on the Paper Currency Bill.

The Council adjourned till the 14th instant.

AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING.

A provisional agenda containing resolutions for meetings of 14th and 15th has been issued but there is no mention in it of Mr. Sastri's resolution announced in the press on the Punjab disorders. It is not known whether it has been admitted for discussion or disallowed. A good deal of speculation exists among non-official members with regard to this matter. The agenda has, however, no less than 27th resolutions and members would be fortunate if they can manage to discuss at least half of them.

Most of these resolutions have been already published from time to time and the following are new ones:—

Dr. Debaprased Sarbhadhikari will move,—"This Council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that if control in the matter of allotment of wagons for coal be still considered necessary and desirable, such control be entrusted to a board or committee consisting of representatives of the interests vitally concerned, viz., mining, industry and railway."

Sir Umar Hayat Khan will move:—"This Council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that he may be pleased to recommend to his Majesty's Government that all the discharged soldiers, who have fought during the world-war, should be given franchise for a period of ten years irrespective of the revenue and taxes they may be paying to the Government and that the representatives they elected should be from amongst those who have taken part in the war."

SLAUGHTER AND EXPORT OF MILCH CATTLE.

Mr. G. S. Khaparde has the following resolutions:—"This Council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that steps be taken by legislation and otherwise to discouraged and wherever practicable prevent the slaughter of milch cows and agricultural cattle and their export out British India."

"This Council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that he be pleased to move the Secretary of State for India to appoint a mixed committee of Indians and Europeans to consider the reorganization of the Students Department in London and the Advisory Committee in India."

Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda will move:—"This Council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that chapter 33 in the Criminal Procedure Code prescribing special provisions about the trials of Europeans and Americans be omitted and consequential amendments be made in the Code."

Mr. G. S. Khaparde will further urge the appointment of a committee to examine and report on the creation of additional war and post-war establishments in the Secretariat and subordinate offices in the Government of India with a view to economy; as also the following two more resolutions:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that it is advisable to incorporate the province of Coorg with Presidency of Madras."

"This Council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council the appointment of mixed committee of officials and non-officials to investigate and report on the causes of the troubles in the Government Press in Simla, Delhi, and Calcutta and propose remedial measures."

The Hon. Mr. P. Ramarayaningar will ask that "provision be made by Government to provide light refereshments for voters who have to travel any distance exceeding five miles to attend at polling stations for the purpose of recording their votes at elections to the reformed Legislative Council."

IMPERIAL BANK BILL

DETAILED DISCUSSION

The Finance Member next moved that to clause six following sub-clause be added, namely, "(3) for the Directors and officers of the Banks of Bombay and Madras who are at the commencement of this Act the respective trustees of the following funds that is to say (a) the Bank of Bombay Officers' Pension and Guarantee Fund and (b) the Bank of Madras Pension and Gratuity Fund and the Bank of Madras Officers' Provident and Mutual Guarantee Fund, there shall be substituted as trustees of those funds respectively the members for the time being and the corresponding officers of the local boards of the Bank at Bombay and Madras and if any doubt arises as to who are the corresponding officers, to the officers who are trustees at the commencement of this Act and the decision of the Central Board shall be final."

The amendment was accepted.

Mr. Nathamal then moved that to sub-clause (2) (B) of clause 10 a provise be added enjoning it upon Governor-General that in selection of places for establishing 25 branches of said bank due regard must be paid in such selection to the case of centres of business devoid of banking facilities. The mover said the progress of the country was bound up with extension of banking facilities and no further concession should be shown to shareholders which might prove prejudicial to the interest of tax-payers.

The Finance Minister said the acceptance of the amendment would mean that branches should be opened in places where they were not required and where the Imperial Bank could not be relied upon to come to assistance of private banks. Multiplication of Banking facilities would be better utilised in places where some private banks already existed.

The motion was then, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Muddiman moved a drafting amendment that in clause 31 (1) words "As soon as may be after the appointed day" be omitted.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Hailey then moved an amendment to empower the Central Board to make bye-laws so as to provide for constitutions under which advances might be made in security under clause 31 (1) (A).

The motion was carried.

Mr. Nathamal moved that along with Bills of exchange and promissory notes, hundis should as well be accepted.

Mr. Froom pointed out that Bills of exchange in vernacular meant *hundi*. So insertion would be unnecessary.

Mr. Hailey said business had not suffered in the past due to the exclusion of the word "Hundi" and attempt to insert it would involve lot of discussion and give rise to serious doubts.

Mr. Nathamal further moved that promissory notes and Bills of exchange should be accepted from approved bankers instead of from firms.

Messrs. Froom and Murray took strong exception to the provision, pointing out that it would revolutionise the system that had stood the test of fifty years.

Mr. Hailey endorsed the views expressed by the commercial members from Bengal and Bombay.

The amendment was withdrawn after lively discussion had taken place.

Mr. Hailey moved that in addition to an administrator an executor should as well be appointed for the purpose of winding up the estates or acting as agents on commission of certain transaction.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. Tata's amendment that under schedule II clause 23 (1) an annual general meeting should be held at such town where there was a local head office of the bank, was accepted by the Finance Member.

Mr. Nathamal wanted that on the Central Board, which would be the controlling Board, quorum for transaction of business should be four governors entitled to vote and not three as proposed.

Mr. Hailey said he would accept the amendment if there was a feeling on behalf of it.

Mr. Froom did not take objection to the number of four instead of three.

The motion was carried.

MR. HAILEY'S SPEECH.

In all twenty amendments were disposed of, after which Mr. Hailey in moving that the Bill as amended be passed, said:—"We have come to the end of a long list of amendments with none of them of striking importance and the majority merely intended to provide for small points of procedure brought to notice since the Select Committee sat and I now ask that the Bill be passed. I do so in the full confidence that the measure will be of genuine value to the country. I say nothing here of the acknowledged need for increased banking facilities, not merely for a multiplication of banking branches, but for the consolidation and the more scientific distribution of our financial resources. The need for the creation of some such central institution as the Imperial Bank has long been assumed by all interested in the finances of the country. The three Presidency Banks have had a long and honourable career of public utility not less honourable because also profitable to themselves. But years ago when thoughts were first directed to an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks to form a central bank the project was then thwarted by the difficulties arising within the banks themselves. The hard lessons of the war brought good relations nearer. Even more I think has been effected by those improved personal relations between the banks themselves and between the bank and Government, which we owe to the goodwill of the present directorate and management—a goodwill which I gladly recognize.

"GREAT NATIONAL INSTITUTION."

When those difficulties were surmounted and the amalgamation became ripe for legislation it was attacked on two sides. It was attacked by those who thought that it gave insufficient representation to the Indian element. It was attacked on the other side by those who feared that it might prove detrimental to private banking. For my own part, I have never been able to envisage this piece of legislation designed in the interests of one or the other class of the community or one or the other section of bankers. I have regarded it purely as a measure to extend banking facilities to render the money resources of India more accessible to trade and industry, tending thereby to promote that financial progress which is an indispensable condition of the economic and social advancement of the country. It was in this belief that we set our hands to the measure. I was in this belief that in spite of some discouragement and some mistaken criticisms of our motives we have continued to press the measure on this Council. It is in the belief that the measure will secure to us the creation of a great national institution owning ample resources for the assistance of trade, both a source of financial support and an example in banking practice for other banks, an institution which will assist not the State alone, but the public and all sections of the public, it is in the firm assurance of this belief that I ask this Council to pass the Bill into law. I have spoken of the honourable career of the Presidency Banks in the past. One chapter of their career will now be closed, but I hope that there will spring phoenix like from their ashes a new bank not ungrateful of their traditions of sound and honourable finance in the past, but endowed with widened outlook and larger scope of national bank for India."

The Bill was then passed amidst loud applause.

Sir Bernard Hunter of the Bank of Madras, Sir Norcot Warren of the Bank of Bengal and Sir Robert Aitkin of the Bank of Bombay, were watching the proceedings.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow when the Select Committee's report on the Aligarh University Bill will be considered and passed.

His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay was present in the forenoon next to the Viceroy's seat and was watching the proceedings for some time.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi Shehenshahi New Year—Yezdejardi 1290; Banks closed.
Cricket matches:(1) Bombay Gymkhana vs. B B. and C I Ry. C. C. (2) Hindu Gymkhana vs. Wilson College.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Band of the King's Own Scottish Borderers will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day.

BAND AT R. BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B Michell; at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Friday).

LECUEE ON NON-COOPERATION.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Khuddam-i-Khilafat a lecture will be delivered by Maulan aMuslim, Villori on "Non-Cooperation" at Adam Mistri's chawl Poibawdi Parel to-morrow.

DHARWAR VICTORIA COLLEGE.

A meeting will be held at Mr. R. [illegible] Jehagirdar's opposite Gora Rama's Temple Thakurdwar to consider the affairs of Victoria College (S.T.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, September 10, 1920.

THE RACIAL BAR AGAIN.

Perhaps in no department of the public services in India have the claims of a body of qualified and competent Indian officers been so persistently ignored as those of the Indian Civil Assistant Surgeons, who have been, for years, made to feel the ignominy of their position in glaring contrast to the position of their less qualified European or Anglo-Indian or Eurasian brethren in the profession. The injustice of the present state of things is so palpable that the policy of Government in this respect cannot but be strongly condemned. We shall presently show that with decidedly better qualifications, the Indian Civil Assistant Surgeons are groaning under insuperable difficulties to get decent emoluments, which the European and Anglo-Indian officers of the department, with lower qualifications, actually enjoy. When the Government were in great need of temporary officers for the Indian Medical Service, an appeal was made to the Civil Assistant Surgeons, all of whom possess registrable qualifications, to come forward and volunteer for war service in the Army as temporary I.M.S. officers. The response from the Civil Assistant Surgeons was generous, and a large number of them joined the service at great sacrifice of comfort and lucrative practice. Those who had to stay behind owing to the exigencies of the Service were saddled with responsible and heavy duties and a good many of them had to perform the duties of the Civil Surgeons, which they discharged with credit, as acknowledged by Government themselves in their Annual Report. Those in military employ have also done their work well, and several have been awarded M. C. or been mentioned in the Despatches. In fact, the Civil Assistant Surgeons have proved during the war that they can form an effective reserve for the I.M.S. in times of emergency. But, let us now see what considerations they have received from the Government for their loyalty and devoted service.

Their pay and prospects have not been revised for over thirty years. The Government, however, did not fail to increase the pay of the Military Assistant Surgeons, and the following table shows the difference in pay now obtaining between the Civil and Military Assistant Surgeons:—

Civil Assistant Surgeon's Pay.	Military Assistant Surgeon's Pay.
3rd Class..Rs. 100/— (for seven years).	4th Class...Rs. 200/—
2nd Class..Rs. 150/— (for seven years).	3rd Class...Rs. 275/—
1st Class..Rs. 200/— (for seven years).	2nd Class,,Rs. 350/—
SENIOR ASSISTANT SURGEONS.	1st Class...Rs. 400/—
After 21 years' service and after special selection..Rs. 800/— (only 10 per cent. are thus promoted to this grade.	1st Class (after 20 years' service..Rs. 450/—
Civil Surgeons after 21 years' service and after special selection..Rs. 400-40-600 (only four appointments are given in the Bombay Presidency).	SENIOR ASSISTANT SURGEONS.
	Lieut. .....Rs. 500/—
	Captain ...Rs. 650/—
	Major .....Rs. 700/—

The gross unfairness of this differential treatment will be evident when a comparison between the classes of men who join the two Services is made. The Civil Assistant Surgeon holds a University degree which is registrable in Great Britain and Ireland, and, in fact, anywhere in the British Empire. He has to study for six years and to pass a number of difficult examinations both in his college and in the University. He has to pay for all his expenses. On the other hand, the Military Assistant Surgeons, as students, have to study for four years only, and pass a few class examinations of a much lower standard than those of the Civil Assistant Surgeons. Their qualification is not registrable anywhere outside India. All their expenses, as medical students, are paid by the Government. In this connection, it is also to be remembered that formerly they were called merely "apothecaries," and received a lower scale of pay than the Civil Assistant Surgeons; but slowly and imperceptibly Government have increased not only their status but also their pay so that to-day they are far better paid surgeons than the Civil Assistant Surgeons, besides enjoying the privilege of holding honorary Commissions in the I.M.S. One fails to see any reason save one for this sort of preferential treatment; it is the old old prejudice of race. The Civil Assistant Surgeon is an Indian while the Military Assistant Surgeon is either a European or an Anglo-Indian. All other provincial services have been reorganised since the war, and their pay and prospects increased; but the Service, which has been of the greatest help to Government, in their most critical needs, has so far received no consideration! This is the penalty of being an Indian, better qualifications notwithstanding! And this treatment is meted out to him in his own native land!

So far these neglected public servants, who hardly get a living wage and are thus in great distress, have been singularly unfortunate in not being able to evoke the sympathy of the benign Government, who have done little or next to nothing to ameliorate their condition. After an expensive professional training, covering a period of not less than six years, these public servants are allowed to rot on a paltry pittance. Most other provincial services are far better paid than the Provincial Medical Service. As is well-known, the cost of living has gone up over 150 per cent. and what, one may fairly ask, have the Government done to improve the condition of this devoted band of servants? Earnings from practice, owing to keen competition with an ever-increasing number of private practioners, have dwindled to a negligible sum. Besides an expensive course of education, a doctor in order to keep himself up-to-date in professional knowledge and in good practice has to invest a considerable sum of money every year in books and other equipments. Even after joining the Service he has to pass two examinations for promotion to higher grades for which he is not allowed any facilities in the shape of study leave or allowance. The discontent as a result of unfair treatment, so far as we have been able to ascertain, is very great in the Service. The injustice of which the Service has been the victim is keenly felt. It is not surprising if its members look in vain for that much-talked-of British sense of justice and fair play, which at no time was very prominent.

INDIANS IN MESOPOTAMIA

We shall be the last to complain that Indians are denied appointments in Mesopotamia. Whatever the rights of India may be as a member of the League of Nations, and even if her people can claim equal opportunities there, they do not want to go to that hapless country. They have in fact no business to be there in any capacity after the clear indication that the Arabs have given that they want to be rulers in their own country; and it is difficult to see what advantage Mr. Sastri intended to secure for the country by interpellating Government regarding post-war appointments of Indians in Mesopotamia. Sufficient is the humiliation which Indians are living under in their own country! Let them not add to it the shame of helping to bring about the subjection of nations who want to be free. We would not have been at all sorry if, after the armistice, a circular of the kind referred to by Mr. Sastri had been really issued prohibiting Eastern races from holding post-war civil appointments in Mesopotamia. It is regrettable that the case is otherwise and that there is no such circular. There are only two I.M.S. Indian officers in Mesopotomia because more could not be spared, not because the present Mesopotamian Government do not want them. The total number of Indians now employed by the Civil Administration in Mesopotamia, exclusive of the Railways is 2,216. Sir Arnold Wilson, the Acting Civil Commissioner of Mesopotamia, has conveyed to India his whole-hearted appreciation, admiration and gratitude for the notable services of Indians to the Mesopotamian administration. The certificate, fully deserved as it is, is galling in the extreme in the light of events that have developed in connection with the Turiksh Peace treaty and the present attitude of the Arabs of Mesopotamia. It would be useful to know how many Indian troops are in Mesopotamia and how many have been recently sent there. We hope the British Government have duly noted the earnest demand made by the country for the recall of Indian troops from Mesopotamia. The demand applies also to Indians in civil employ in Mesopotamia. If Britain is determined to hold Mesopotamia by force for its oil and against the wishes of the Arabs, let her do so on her own account. But is it fair to compel India to share the ignominy of doing so?

Notes of the Day.

King's Commissions.

The number of King's Commissions granted to Indians up to date is 51. In addition, 193 honorary King's Commissions are held by Indians and 10 cadets are admitted annually to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to qualify themselves for the Commissions! The Army Member broke forth into self-adulation and pointed to these meagre figures as evidencing the earnest and sympathetic regard paid by Government to Indian aspirations in regard to Commissions. What is the member of Indian troops and what is the number of King's Commissions held by Indians? Government have no justification for parading their generosity by telling us that formerly there was no Indian holding the King's Commission and that now the number is 51. That is not the way to look at these things. There is no room whatsoever for any self-satisfaction. If anything it shows that Government have not outgrown their suspicious attitude. Ten cadets a year at Sandhurst cannot satisfy India's aspiration and ambition. We want a fully equipped military and naval college in India and, as far as possible, all the Commissions in the Indian army should be held by Indians. The time has not come yet for the Army Member to look with pride on the achievements of Government in this direction. The provision at present sanctioned is absolutely meagre. Even as things are, Bombay has been dealt with in a very niggardly and objectionable manner. Of the 51 Commissions, how many are held by Bombay men? Have the local Government nothing to say to the authorities in this respect? To whom do we owe this favour? Is it due to the negligence of the local Government, the indifference of the higher authorities or to the absurd idea prevalent in military circles that all the martial races are congregated north of the Vindhyadri?

O'Dwyer's Activities.

It may be that Government are not responsible for any of the sentiments expressed by O'Dwyer recently. Is it not their duty to correct them authoritatively? We do do not think they have been wise in declining the opportunity given by Mr. Sacchidananda Sinha. Similarly with regard to the evidence of O'Dwyer. O'Dwyer has no objection to the publication of his evidence nor have the public on their part. In these circumstances, the only sensible thing that the Home member could have done was to lay it on the table. The parties most concerned and interested are eager for publication. Sir William Vincent thinks that in the interest of State and public safety, no evidence taken in camera should be published. The Home member's reply cannot be accepted as final. Why, in the first place was O'Dwyer's evidence taken in camera? Sir William has not paid sufficient attention to the fact that O'Dwyer himself is now asking for the publication of his evidence. The attitude of Government can only be sufficiently explained on the ground that they are afraid of inconvenient disclosures.

The Corrupt Practices Bill.

It is difficult to understand why Sir Debendra Sarvadhikari sought to confine the Corrupt Practices Bill only to Council elections. We see no reason to exclude municipal and other public elections from its purview and it is desirable to secure purification of elections everywhere though it would be objectionable to defeat the very purpose of elections by unduly stringent provisions. A useful amendment was carried by Mr. Sastri securing secrecy of voting. To this necessary provision, the Home Member, who had preserved an unwilling attitude in respect of other amendments, presented objections and strange to say Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, who had been mute otherwise, found his voice and joined the Home Member. Mr. Sastri was considerably annoyed and took Mr. Banerjea to task but could not convince him. Ultimately, Mr. Sastri's amendment was fortunately accepted.

The Bengal Police.

The Bengal Government speak appreciatively of the cooperation rendered by the general public to the Police Force in the suppression of crime. It is a new and satisfactory feature and probably the generous way in which the Bengal Government interpreted the Royal clemency has something to do with the changed attitude of the people. The action of Government has been attended with no risks whatsoever. Revolutionery crime still further decreased. There were only two such dacoities in the year as compared to three in 1918 and nine in 1917. All internees under the Indian Dora and the greater number of State prisoners were released by the Bengal Government. And what of Bombay? How many political prisoners have been released by the local Government? So far as Bombay is concerned, the Royal clemency might as well have not been declared for it has been largely nullified by the inadequate action of the local Government. And we boast that we are the most liberal Government in India! The risk, if there was any, was much greater in Bengal than in Bombay. But it was all the same taken by the Bengal Government and it has resulted in the diminution of political crime. Now, at least, Bombay may take courage and follow Bengal. The other day in Surat Sir George spoke eloquently on cooperation. But cooperation is not one-sided. It is the duty of the Government to smooth the way towards cooperation, if they really desire it. Even now, it is not too late for the Government of Bombay to give Bombay the benefit of the Royal clemency, in the large and liberal spirit His Majesty the King-Emperor, conceived it.

Mamlatdar's Grievances.

While in the case of some classes of public servants Government have been fair and liberal, they have neglected even the just claims of some others, notably mamlatdars, who are responsible officers and whose work is in no way inferior to that of Sub-Judges or officers of P. W. D. Provincial officers have been very unfairly treated by Government. There is the least excuse for it. Government are in daily touch with the work of the Mamlatdars and they know that they are to the Talukas what the Collectors are to the Districts. In the interests of the efficiency of the service, if for nothing else, Government should raise considerably the scale proposed for Mamlatdars. The long years one has to wait to secure a Mamlat, the principle of admixture of castes recklessly carried on by certain overzealous officers and the poor revision Government propose will tell heavily on the efficiency of the service in which the public are vitally interested. Drastic changes also are required in the methods of recruitment of Mamlatdars. Their appointments are left to the Commissioners and we have seen the way the Commissioners realise their responsibility in this matter. The Mountford circular has made it necessary that the appointments should be made by Government themselves and the appointments should invariably be direct. Even the system of probationers which the Department has consigned to oblivion has proved a failure and the period of probation should never exceed two years. In order to attract the right stamp of men and retain them in the service, Government should pay them well. A comparison of the old and new scale of Second Class Subordinate Judges and P. W. D. Upper subordinates, seventy per cent of whom have been selected as Assistant Engineers, with the present and proposed scale of Mamlatdars, will convince Government of the grave injustice that will be done, if the Mamlat scale is not appropriately revised in keeping with the dignity and importance of the office. Second Class Sub-Judges will get now 300 to 600. Upper Subordinates of P. W. D., seventy per cent of whom are to be Assistant Engineers, will get 250 to 750. The proposed scale of 200 to 350 and the annual promotion of Rs. 5 proposed for the first few years are grossly inadequate. We trust Government will reconsider the proposals and give to the Mamlatdars their just due.

Company Promotion in Bombay.

Interesting information is available in the annual administration report on the working of the Indian Companies' Act, recently published. As a result of the cessation of hostilities, the Registrar had anticipated a large increase in registration, but the promotion of companies was held back for a time by the Indian Companies Restriction Act. As soon as that Act was repealed, there was quite a boom in the promotion of new companies and the conversion of old ones into limited concerns. 208 new companies were started, quite a record in the history of Bombay. The share capital of the new companies was much higher than that of the old companies previously registered. The average registered capital of the new companies works out at 64 lakhs per company and another noticeable feature is that a large portion of it is said to have been subscribed. It is noteworthy also that lines hitherto not attempted have been tried. In 1918-19, only one navigation company was started; in 1919-20, there were four. There were also 4 woolen and 5 jute mills, during the latter year. There were 12 public and one private insurance companies in the year under report. The number of foreign companies doing business in the Bombay Presidency was 229, rather too large a number. The Registrar says that the provisions of the Companies' Act regarding prospectuses were imperfectly understood and that some advertisements which came under prospectuses were issued without registration. He should not however, have, hastily resorted to prosecution; a warning would have sufficed. It is satisfactory that there were no prosecutions under any other head. An interesting item of news is that the Safety Insurance Company floated by a Turkish subject which was refused admission in 1918, was registered last year. The fees realised were a lakh and a half and the Registrar's expenses amounted to Rs. 30,000. The number of qualified auditors appears to be small in comparison to the phenomenal growth of business.

Housing for Parsis at Andheri.

We are asked to publish the following:—"The scheme of the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities to develop the Trust Estate at Amboli (near Andheri) and to lease plots for residences to Parsis of the middle class (upper and lower) after reserving a large plot for building chawls for poor Parsis at the Trust expense is nearing completion. For the 91 plots reserved for middle class Parsis, the applications exceed the number of plots and the Trustees are considering the applications. As soon as the leases are duly executed, the lessees will be put in possession and it is expected that next cold weather they will commence building. Valuable help is expected from his Excellency the Governor who is taking such a keen interest in house building schemes within and without Bombay City and who promised the Trustees his support and assistance in March 1919 when he presided at the Founder's Day Celebration. Two things, as the Trustees informed his Excellency, are equired for the success of the scheme viz., *water and easy access*. The Government are pushing the scheme for direct water supply to Salsette and as for easy access the Trustees expect a station mid-way between Andheri and Gergaum which will be very near the Amboli Estate."

Government and Rayats.

The Director of Information to a great extent obscured the real issue in his recent note regarding Government irrigation policy. It is necessary to encourage the growth of sugar cane and give the Sugar Company, a compact area. But in such cases, we do not admit that Government can go beyond a certain limit in their policy of intervention. It is useful also to insist that about 75 p.c. of the capital in such companies must be Indian. Such a wise provision has not been lost sight of even in Western countries. When the lands of the rayats are compulsorily acquired by Government for the benefit of private companies it is also necessary that the rayat should have the option of holding a share in the company corresponding to the value of his lands. Government are also bound, if required, to provide the rayats who are dispossessed of their lands, with lands elsewhere of their lands, with lands elsewhere. Have all these conditions been satisfied in the case of the Belapur Syndicate? What per cent. of its capital is Indian? What do Government propose to do for the dispossessed rayats? Information about these particulars would be welcome.

STRIKE OF MADRAS OIL WORKMEN.

STATEMENT OF EMPLOYERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Sept. 8.

The management of the oil companies have issued a statement to the press explaining their case in regard to the present strike. It is stated that the companies first accepted a Court of Enquiry, on the distinct understanding that findings were not to be binding on either side, unless agreed to by both parties. When findings were published the companies were willing to accept all clauses but objected to the clause which suggested provident fund, details of which were subject to approval of labour and in the event of disputes, were to be referred to and settled by the Labour Commissioner. The Companies' contention was that proper wages having been settled by the findings, the provident fund or anything similar to it would be a gift from the companies over which they would have to claim full control which would not be subject to criticism by third party. The men rejected the findings of the Court of Enquiry with suggested modifications regarding the provident fund, but were willing to agree to the modification if the Labour Commissioner would advise them to do so, provided all companies were ready to take back the men who had recently been dismissed from the service. This compromise could not be accepted by the companies who dismissed the men for sufficient reasons. On the 30th August, notices were posted at installations, stating the companies were prepared to accept the findings of the Court with the modifications stated above, regarding the provident fund. Any one willing to work might do so, provided he has so signified by 1st September and could obtain full benefits of findings of the Court of Enquiry regarding pay, rice allowance, etc., but men were forced to strike by others who were not willing to work under the terms offered. The position now is the companies are prepared to take back all workmen required at the rates of pay and rice allowance fixed by the findings of the Court of Enquiry.

MADRAS CITIZENS' PROTEST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Sept. 9.

At a public meeting held at Victoria building public hall, Mr. B. P. Wadia presiding the following resolution was passed: This public meeting of citizens of Madras view with indignation the attitude of hostility adopted by several employers towards their employees especially the unjust lock-out of men in oil companies, dismissals of men of frivolous and insufficient grounds in spite of the announcement of Viceroy regarding the regulations that ought to exist between Capital and Labour. This meeting is further of opinion that Government should intervene without further delay, and bring the lockout to an end and make capitalists realise their duties to the public as well as to their employees."

THE NATION'S VERDICT.

MR. GANDHI'S PROGRAMME ACCEPTED

BY CONGRESS AND MUSLIM LEAGUE.

On Thursday, the 6th day of the session, the Congress decided in favour of Mr. Gandhi's programme of Non-cooperation by a majority of 1826: 804 votes.

On Wednesday, a very heated debate took place. The house had before it Mr. Gandhi's resolution and Mr. Pal's amendment. Messrs. Gandhi, Motilal Nehru Kitchelew, Yakub Hassan, and Jitendralal Bannerjea spoke on the resolution; Messrs. Pal, Jinnah, Jayakar, Das Baptista, Pandit Malaviya spoke on the amendment, while Mrs. Besant and Jamnadas Dwarkadas were against both the resolution and the amendment. After Mr. Gandhi's reply, Mr. Pal's Amendment was put and declared lost. Mr. Gandhi's motion, on votes having been taken on it, was declared carried by the President, which ruling was questioned and a poll demanded. On this the Congress was adjourned to Friday afternoon, when the result of the poll was declared.

The polls of the provinces taken, it was found that out of the 12 provinces, 10 were in favour of Mr. Gandhi's resolution while only 2, the C. P. and Burma were against, by majority. It was found that out of the 5814 delegates registered, 2773 took part in the voting: 1826 were for; 804 against and 63 neutral.

Mr. Gandhi's resolution was eventually declared carried.

In its sitting on Wednesday, the Muslim League also accepted Mr. Gandhi's programme of Non-Cooperation.

(By our Special Representative.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

To-day the sixth day of the Congress week has at last seen the end of the Congress sessions Each and every party has been, during the last two days, talking of Non-Co-operation, and interpreting it in the manner most suited to the "arriere pensee" it has. Yesterday was devoted to the discussion in as full and as representative a manner of the whole problem of Non-Co-operation, and the President after exercising the utmost vigilance in the methods pursued of registering the votes of each province, declared in the final open session of the Special Congress at 2 p.m. to-day, that Mr. Gandhi's principle and programme of Non-Co-operation was accepted by the Congress with an overwhelming majority. The desire to vote has been very keen. As the President said in his concluding address only 63 persons out of that vast assemblage chose to remain neutral or against. It is unnecessary to refer to the speeches in detail. They were according to the temperament and oratorial method of the speaker varied from prolixity of phrase to a wonderful conciseness of statement. During the debate, feeling at times ran high but the rains outside and the reasonableness of the President were able to reduce the physical and political temperature, and if epthets were flung at each other by angry interrupters and excited speakers a humourous word in season from the President quelled the disturbance or at least localised it, and made it possible for it to evaporate into the welcome mists of friendly concord and amiable criticism.

"NON-VIOLENT PROGRESSIVE NON-CO OPERATION."

Mr. Gandhi was careful in his phraseology in moving his resolution, intensely serious and vehemently watchful of the necessity of making his meaning as clear as possible. In his reply to the debate, he took care to assure the Congress, while moving the resolution, that he would remain inside the Congress if he had the misfortune to find himself in a minority and he would persist in converting that minority into a majority.

Renewed outburts of applause from all quarters of the pandal assured him that he had that majority. At that very moment, in his usual calm, collected and quiet manner he appealed for the putting into practice of Non-violent Progressive Non-Co-operation tactics and the influential support of Pundit Motilal Nehru, the latest convert to the Gandhi belief in the boycott of the Councils, induced the Mahatma to add a third and most welcome adjective to qualify that Non-Co-operation, the adjective "Gradual" for Gradual Non-Co-operation. The word 'gradual gave happiness indeed to many an uneasy mind yesterday. Mr. Das proposed the position of a national tax to facilitate the programme of Non-Co operation. He did not spend much time in going into details as to who was going to be the tax-collector, but his speech, so eulogistic in its praise of Non-Co-operation and so emphatic in its announcement that he for one would not enter the council was very well received. It is necessary here to refer in some detail to the speeches of the only local party in the Congress which was against the whole idea of Non-Coperation. Mrs. Besant had the courage which is appreciated by everybody associated with her to express her opinion to a house the nine-tenths of which was hostile to her. It had the sense of fair-play enough yesterday, to allow her proceed and, in words of grave warning, she reminded her hearers that they were that day doing something which would sever the British connection. What they were doing meant revolution not the welcome process of evolution. She took the side of direct negation

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MORE DETAILS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

(Delayed in transmission.)

Mr. B. C. Pal, continuing his speech on his amendment, said that revolution was out of question. Before taking any action, they in Bengal having their previous experience, he could advise them to take one step and that was to tell those who were responsible for the Government of India to come to terms with them. Therefore, he proposed to send a mission to the Prime Minister. (Cries of "Shame", "Shame", and "No, No".)

Mr. Pal:—I know that is my own feelings. This reminds me of the episode on the eve of the declaration of the Bharat war. All the Pandavas were for declaring war, but Sri Krishna said:—I know you are right, but give the Kauravas a chance. (A voice: "The chance has been given").

Mr. Pal: No, this has not been done. Sri Krishna went and he failed. (A voice: "Mahomed also went and failed"). He went and failed because he went on a specific mission. Continuing, Mr. Pal said that in his amendment he wanted a mission. He would not call it a deputation. He wanted representative men selected by the All-India Congress Committee on their behalf to go and lay before the Prime Minister India's wrongs coupled with the demand of immediate autonomy. (Cries of "Shame," "Shame"). That demand he knew was sure to be rejected. They should only then take up the whole of Mr. Gandhi's programme. In the meantime, they should appoint the Committee. If they compared the motion and the amendment they would find that practically both of them were the same. There was not one thing in his amendment and that was the boycott of the Councils. His object of Non-Cooperation was to make the administration and not Government impossible. How could they do that? They should go into the Councils and make the administration well-nigh impossible.

MR. BAPTISTA SUPPORTS MR. PAL.

Mr. Joseph Baptista in seconding Mr. Pal's amendment, said, addressing the Mahomedans in particular, that he was the same friend of theirs as he was when he was asked to preside over the Khilafat Conference. He was a faithful disciple of the late Mr. Tilak. The principle of Non-Cooperation originated with Mr. Tilak, but after the Khilafat Conference he changed his view and at the Amritsar Congress Mr. Tilak was the first to ask them to cooperate with Government. Mr. Tilak was against boycotting the reformed Councils and advised them to organise the voters. Mr. Tilak was a practical man, and his advise was to adopt all practical methods in order to attain Swarajya. If they considered themselves wiser men than Mr. Tilak they could vote against him. Continuing, Mr. Baptista said that Mr. Gandhi was preaching Non-Cooperation but was practising cooperation. He was cooperating with Government in keeping peace and order. He had been able to make his lieutenant Mr. Shaukat Ali, who was a lion, a lamb. Non-Cooperation would never succeed unless there was a proper organisation. In order to make Non-Cooperation successful let hem organise their forces.

MR. YAKUB HASAN SUPPORTS MR. GANDHI.

Mr. Yakub Hasan in supporting Mr. Gandhi's resolution, said that if they could take advantage of the tide that had come it would lead them to freedom. For the last hundred and fifty years, they had been hearing of British justice and British fair play, and they had been believing them as gospel truth. The great war came, and it was announced that the aims and objects of the British was to protect the weaker nations, but he asked, had they liberated the weaker nations? Instead of liberating, the British had taken away the independence of many nations. The British people had thus lost their title to the confidence of the educated people.

"HYPOCRISY."

Mrs. Besant, in opposing Mr. Gandhi's resolution, said she did not propose to move any amendment as she took the side of direct negation. It had been stated that there were none who objected to the Non-Cooperation movement. But there were many who opposed it both in principle and practice. Mr. Gandhi's scheme was not universal Non-Cooperation. Now Mr. Pal's amendment was universal. If they could practise Non-Cooperation in everything they would break the Government. The proposal before them would only irritate the people and the Government, but would not succeed. After passing the resolution did they propose to sell all their motor cars and machineries? They knew they could not do that. Then why was this hypocrisy? The resolution was the outcome of hatred. Supposing they succeeded in this movement, were they, she asked, strong enough to protect themselves? The answer was in the negative. That would lead only to the change of masters. She was against the boycott of Councils. Did they want to destroy the thirty-five years' work of the Indian National Congress? Now that they had got some power under the Reform Scheme, would they throw them away?

Pandit Motilal Nehru, in supporting Mr. Gandhi, wanted to know could men with the least self-respect enter the Councils. If they entered the Councils it would be a victory of the Government. Referring to Mr. Pal's amendment he said there would be no gain in sending a mission to England.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S POWERFUL SPEECH.

Pandit Malaviya did not wish to take up their time by drawing their attention to the grave importance of the question which was before them. Never since the advent of the British rule in India had they to face a question of such grave importance. So far as the question of the Khilafat was concerned, so long they used to hear that England used to regard Turkey as her friend. England was anxious to protect Turkey so long as there was a danger of invitation from Russia, but the time had changed and the policy had changed. During the progress of the recent war, the British Government gave certain pledges to the Indian Mahomedans. If the Government had only acted to the pledges they had given to the Mussalmans, who had gone to fight against Turkey, the question which was being considered now would not have arisen: The question of the creation of England and not the creation of Indians. The Hindus felt that the great fight which was fought for righteousness had ended in unrighteousness on the part of England. That was the reason of the sympathy with the Indian Mahomedans by the Hindus, by the Parsis, and the Indian Christians. They all fel that a great nation like the Mahomedans which had such a glorious past should not be reduced to a position to which the Allies had reduced Turkey. The feeling of the Mahomedans had been outraged. They were undergoing a mental pain and that pain would not end until the sore was removed. The next thing was the Punjab tragedy. They had proved to the utmost that a gross outrage, brutal outrage had been practised upon the harmless people of Amritsar and other districts of the Punjab.

A MEANS TO AN END.

The question was about the remedy, the remedy to undo the wrong which they could not get Government to redress. If he felt that the policy of Non-Cooperation such as proposed by Mr. Gandhi would secure that object he would have unhesitatingly commended that resolution for their acceptance. While he believed that the policy of Non-Cooperation under the present circumstances was perfectly legitimate and constitutional he had to say that after all it was a policy as a means to an end. What was that end? It was to help the Mahomedans to redress the wrong which had been done to them, to rectify the wrong which had been done to the Punjab. Having given the matter the best and earnest consideration he had come to the conclusion that the only effectual remedy for those wrongs was the attainment of full Responsible Government. If they had full Responsible Government, which would control their army, navy and air forces they would be able to remedy the wrongs, otherwise not. How could they forget the fact that both officials and non-officials had expressed their sympathy with General Dyer and with Sir Michael O'wyer. (Shame).

Continuing, Pandit Malaviya said the next question was how far that would be the means to obtain the end. There must be a mass movement but that required education of the people. So far as education was concerned, they had not yet touched the fringe of the population. They had to create a burning conviction. They would not be able to do these things unless they obtained Self-Government in the full sense of the term. To obtain that only two courses were open to them, viz., to use force or to use policy. So far as force was concerned it could not use that. Consequently they would have to pursue a policy. They must proceed step by step; they should not increase the difficulties on their path. He supported Mr. Pal's amendment.

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that he was there neither to support Mr. Gandhi's proposal nor Mr. Pal's amendment. He opposed both. (Cries of 'shame") Mr. Pal's proposal to withdaw Indian capital from English banks was impracticable. (Cries of "shame," "shame".) At this stage the noise was so great that the speaker had to wait for a few minutes. Continuing Mr. Jamnadas said that Mr. Gandhi had stated once that if his movement led to violence it would be his duty to offer every assistance to Government to suppress it. As the audience could not hear the first part of the sentence they repeatedly cried "shame," and the noise was so great that the President had to intervene, but could not restore order.

MR. J. BANERJEE'S INCISIVE SPEECH.

Mr. Jitendralal Banerjee, in spporting Mr. Gandhi's motion, said that he wanted to make it clear that Bengal did not unanimously oppose Mr. Gandhi. Pandit Malaviya was not right in saying that they could do so much by entering the Councils. Pandit Malaviya's labour in the Council was not unpatriotic, but it was fruitless. Some of the speakers had taken the name of Mr. Tilak to justify their entering into the Councils. The speaker had seen Mr. Tilak in Benares, and although he was opposed to boycotting the Councils, Mr. Tilak had said that if the Mahomedans adopted it, the Hindus must stand by them. If he had lived Mr. Tilak would have supported Non-Cooperation, heart and soul. It was with some pain and anguish that he opposed Mr. Pal's amendment. Mr. Pal had accepted the programme of Non-Cooperation, but wanted to send another expedition of mendicants to London. The resources of mendicants here according to Mr. Pal, were inexaustible. Mr. Pal called it a mission, but in whatever name it might be called, it would come to the same thing. This deputation to the Prime Minister was unconstitutional. How could the Prime Minister remedy their grievances? Two or three months ago Mr. Pal was not keen about the Council elections, but now he thought that they must get themselves elected to paralyse the Government, or rather the administration. This would not help in any way to obtain a shadow of the power. Were they prepared to waste their energy. Now that the Mahomedans had adopted the resolution, were the Hindus going to stand by or go against them?

MR. DAS FAVOURS COUNCIL'S ELECTIONS.

Mr. C. R. Das, in supporting Mr. Pal's amendment, said that Mr. Gandhi had told them that the test to apply was not that of personality but that of reason. If it had been a test of personality, Mr. Das would not have given them any trouble as Mr. Gandhi was the greatest personality in India. They were all agreed that their only object was to gain complete Responsible Government. The next question was what were the means to attend it? Mr. Das did not attach much importance in sending a deputation to England.

Continuing, Mr. Das asked the Congress not to try to raise a second story until the ground floor was complete. He asked to put a tax on the servants of the National Congress and he was prepared to pay it. He was not an idealist but a practical man. He asked the delegates not to deceive themselves and not to deceive others. The only question was whether they would attain Swaraj through the Councils or without them. He wanted to make the Councils an instrument for attaining Swaraj. Were they prepared to use the power they had got or to give it up on sentimental grounds?

Mr. Rambhuj Dutt Chaudhuri supported Mr. Gandhi's motion.

MR. JINNAH SUPPORTS MR. PAL.

Mr. Jinnah said that one wrong after another had been heaped upon the people of the country. The Khilafat and the Punjab anairs were the last straw on the camel's back and they were convinced that the only remedy, the only guarantee and the only security for non-recurrance or non-repetition of those grave injustices and outrages that had been perpetuated upon them was the obtaining of complete Responsible Government. They were all agreed on that Mr Gandhi had placed before them some suggestions as the remedy of that. Mr. Gandhi had placed before them some suggestions as the remedy of that. Mr. Das had also suggested a remedy. After considering those two proposals, was it a practicable one? (Cries of "yes," "yes"). Before putting that proposal into practice he would ask them to take stock of the country. In doing that they must have time, and during that period they must mobilise their forces. He supported Mr. Pal's amendment as Mr. Gandhi's amendment was impracticable.

"NOT IMPRACTICABLE."

Mr. Gandhi, in reply, said that they had heard the speeches of those who supported his motion and also of those who opposed it. They would all give those speakers who had advanced arguments against his motion their best consideration. So far as he was concerned, after listening to them very carefully, he was still stood unconvinced. It had been said that his suggestions were impracticable. Mr. Gandhi ventured to suggest that they were capable of being practised by every one of them. They had introduced the word gradual in his resolution. The introduction of that adjective was a concession to their weakeness, and recognition of their unreadiness. He contended that the programme enunciated by him was not unpracticable but practicable in the sense that he who wished to enforce it could do so that day. He had already stated that without Swaraj it would be impossible to prevent repetition of the wrongs that had been perpetrated on them. Therefore Swaraj had been demanded.

As regards boycott of Councils he had not yet heard a single argument in favour of going to the Council. He had found that every institution had thrived on obstruction. If they sought election of the Councils Government would be pleased to see the Nationalist remain outside the Council. Their public men could render infinitely greater service to the country by remaining outside the Council than inside it. A reference had been made by some of the speakers to the late Mr. Tilak. Nearly a fortnight before his death, the speaker waited upon him and Mr. Tilak said: "I personally believe that it would be better to go to the Council in order to obstruct when necessary." When Mr. Shaukat Ali told Mr. Tilak about the promises he had made, Mr. Tilak, in reply, said: "If the Mahomedans boycott the Councils, my party will stand with the Mahomedans." It was wrong to state that Mr. Tilak was opposed to the movement. They should also remember that the Moslem League that day had passed a resolution to the effect that they would boycott the Councils entirely.

MR. GANDHI'S MOTION CARRIED.

The President then put Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal's amendment before the house and declared it lost. Mr. Gandhi's motion was declared to be carried. A poll having been demanded, President said that under the rules of the Congress, he would take the poll, tomorrow. The Congress will meet at 2 p.m.

The All-India Congress Committee will meet at 5 p.m., to-day at the President's camp.

FULL TEXT OF MR. PAL'S AMENDMENT.

The following is the full text of Mr. B. C. Pal's amendment:—(A) That the Prime Minister be asked to receive a mission, composed of representative Indians to be selected by the All-India Congress Committee to lay before him the statement of India's grievances coupled with a demand for immediate autonomy; (b) That in case of his refusal to receive this mission, or in the event of his refusal to replace the Reforms Act of 1919 by a measure granting full autonomy to India, a policy of such active Non-Cooperation be adopted, as would leave no doubt in the minds of the British people that India can no longer be governed as a dependency: that, in the meantime, this Congress recommends to the country, for favourable consideration, and eventual adoption, Mahatma Ghandi's programme of Non-Cooperation, with such modifications, alterations, and additions, either for the whole of India or for particular provinces, to suit special conditions, as may be recommended by a Joint Committee, consisting of twenty representatives of the Indian National Congress, five representatives of the All-India Moslem League, five rpresentatives Central Khilafat Committee, five representatives of each of such Home Rule Leagues as have accepted the principle of Non-Cooperation. Mahatma Gandhi to be the President of the Joint Committee; that in the meantime, this Congress recommends the immediate adoption of the following measures as preparatory to the actual putting into practice of Mahatma Gandhi's programme. (1) The education of the electorates in the principles of Non-Cooperation, (2) the establishment of national schools, (3) the establishment of Courts of Arbitration, (4) renunciation of titles and such honorary offices as are not concerned by the sufferage of the people, (5) refusal to attend Government levies, Durbars, and such other functions, (6) the organisation of labour into Trade Union, (7) the gradual withdrawal of Indian capital from European Banks and such other Industrial and Commercial concerns in India as are controlled by Europeans and withdrawal of Indian labour from such concerns, (8) refusal on the part of military, clerical and labouring classes to offer themselves and recruits for services outside India except in the event of foreign invasion, (9) adoption of Swadeshi, especially in piece-goods, on a vast scale, and the revival of hand-spinning and hand-weaving.

MR. GANDHI'S RESOLUTION CARRIED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

The Congress re assembled to-day at 2-30 p.m. The whole morning was devoted in taking votes province by province for and against Mr. Gandhi's resolution which was declared carried by the President yesterday and on which a poll was demanded. Out of the twelve provinces only the Central Province and Burma showed a majority against Mr. Gandhi's motion while in the remaining ten provinces the majority of votes was in favour of Mr. Gandhi's motion.

The President announced that out of 5,814 delegates registered, the number of delegates who took part in voting was 2,773 while 63 did not vote. The actual voting showed that 1,826 voted for and 804 against Mr. Gandhi's motion.

The Provincial voting for and against was as follows:—Bengal 551 and 395, Bombay 243 and 93 the Punjab 254 and 92, the United Provinces 259 and 28, Behar 184 and 28. Madras 161 and 145, Andhra 59 and 12, the Central Provinces 30 and 33, Delhi 50 and 9, Sindh 36 and 16 Burma 4, and 14. Mr. Gandhi's motion was declared carried amidst loud and prolonged cheering.

BOMBAY'S POLL.

The poll of the Bombay delegates was taken at 10 a.m., this morning, to ascertain the exact number of those favouring the Non-Co-operation resolution. At the appointed hour, there were present at the Congress pandal 322 Bombay delegates, out of a total of 382 from the Bombay province. These were accommodated in two different camps, one representing those who were in favour of accepting Mr. Gandhi's programme of Non-Co-operation and in the other were those who were against Mr. Gandhi's resolution but were in favour of Mr. B. C. Pal's amendment to Mr. Gandhi's Non-Coperation resolution.

There was a small minority present at the polling, who were against the acceptance of any programme of Non-Co-operation and among these were Messrs. Mavji Govindji and Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

When the counting was finished it was ascertained that 217 of those present voted for Mr. Gandhi's resolution. Among these could be seen a number of Mr. Gandhi's stalwart lieutenants of the Satyagraha Ashram of Ahmedabad including Ben Anusya, Sarabhai and a number of Guzrati ladies and some piece-goods merchants, whose faces are more familiar to those in Calcutta than those who have come from Bombay. There were also among those who voted for Mr. Gandhi's resolution no less than 43 Mahomedan gentlemen who came as delegates of the Congress as well as the Khilafat Conference led by Mian Mohammad Chotani. Only 93 sided with the minority, who voted in favour of Mr. Pal's amendment. Among these were seen Mr. Kelkar and other associates of the late Mr. Tilak the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Messrs. Baptista, Jinnah, Jayakar, and many others, who took their defeat with good grace.

NON-COOPERATION.

ADOPTED BY MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

At to-day's meeting of the Moslem League, the Non-Cooperation resolution on the lines of Mr. Gandhi's programme was adopted. They further resolved to boycott every Mahomedan socially who would refuse to abide by their decision.

"LEADING FOR DISASTER."

"I. D. T.'S" COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" in an article headed "Leading for disaster" says:—It is an apt commentary on the spirit of the world unrest that the Congress and the League should have adopted the resolution (on Non-Cooperation) which, if carried out, will introduceanarchy. It argues, however, that there is still sound sense even in the councils of Nationalists, which may yet avert a tragedy. It points out that the dissatisfaction of the people is fundamental for there is no episode in the country's history where a similar criticism has been directed against British Parliament.

MR. PARANJPYE'S SUGGESTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye has issued to the Press the following telegram he sent to the Congress President, Calcutta:—

"Regret inability to attend the sessions. Respectfully desire the following suggestion be placed before the Congress. The Congress before passing the Non-Co-operation resolution should prepare a detailed questionarie, asking each delegate to state in writing what personal acts of Non-Co-operation he solemly binds himself to carry out immediately. The answer should be examined by experts, tabulated and published. The question of non-Co-operation should be decided after seeing the results of this enquiry, otherwise many will vote in the excitement of the moment, expecting everybody else to carry out the programme. The very publication of the results of such an enquiry will be a measure of the strength behind the movement and if this strength is overwhelming it will have far greater effect on the Government in England than a mere resolution which they may consider does not bind any individual in the assembly."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. B. L. Mitter, Bar-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel, Bengal, vice Mr. S. R. Das, granted extraordinary leave for four months with effect from 16th November, 1920.

The Government of India have approved the appointment to the Indian (Imperial) Police in Bombay Presidency of Lieutenant K. S. Madhav Singh, son of Saraviya Shri Umed Singhji.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 9.

It is understood that Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, Bar-at-Law, stands for election to the Council of State. The other candidate in the field is Rai Bahadur Bishun Dutt Shukul of Sihora, Jubbulpore.

Doctors assembled in Calcutta from all provinces during the Congress week laid the foundation of the All-India Medical Association and appointed Dr. S. C. Sen Gupta, M. D., F.R.C.S., General Secretary.

R. THOMAS ON MINERS' TROUBLE.

THEIR SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

ATTITUDE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

On the Trade Union Congress reassembling to-day Mr. Thomas M.P. made a statement on the miners' trouble. He denied that the Congress was afraid to raise the issue for fear of the miners' power and said that the Miners' Federation raised no objection to the Parliamentary Committee bringing up the question at the Congress for the benefit of the public as a whole. It is assumed, continued Mr. Thomas, in some quarters that the miners especially are anxious for stoppage, but my answer on behalf of every member and the Union official is that stoppage of the mines is the last thing we desire No one realises the consequences of the stoppage more than the miners themselves and no one realises the public issues involved more than the miners but the Parliamentary Committee, composed of men who had to conduct trade disputes, were more concerned to adopt an attitude that might help peace rather than embitter the controversies by any statements they might make. Their action had been abundantly justified by the invitation the Government had sent to the miners' executive.

The Congress unanimously passed a resolution declaring the claims of the miners to be reasonable and just and stating they should be conceded immediately.

It was announced that the Miners' Federation had decided to meet the Government to-morrow.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK IN COAL SITUATION.

GOVT. INVITES MINERS' EXECUTIVE FOR CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

The Coal strike situation has assumed a somewhat brighter outlook as the result of a telegram from Sir Robert Horne to Mr. Smillie to-night saying that in order to avoid any misunderstandings regarding the points of view of the Government and of the Miners' Federation he will be glad if Mr. Smillie will bring his executive to the Board of Trade on the 9th inst. to discuss the present situation. Mr. Smillie has replied.

OPTIMISTIC FEELING IN LABOUR CIRCLES.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY LIKELY TO BE AVERTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 9.

The feeling of optimism prevails in the Labour circles to-day as the result of the miners' decision to accept Sir Robert Horne's invitation to meet him to discuss matters as it is believed that once both sides are again in touch there will be every hope that the terrible calamity of a strike may be averted.

There is no intention at present for Mr. Lloyd George to see the miners' executive to-morrow though he may do so later, if there is a desire to submit any point to him.

The National Conference of the Miners has been called for to-morrow night to hear the report on the executives' meeting with Sir Robert Horne and it is this conference which will decide whether the miners are to remain adamant in their demands or whether they shall compromise.

CONFERENCE ENTAILS NO PLEDGE ON EITHER SIDE

AN INDUSTRIAL COURT FOR SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Secd. 2-10 p.m., Sept. 9.

With reference to the mining situation it may be pointed out that the proposed Conference does not entail a pledge on either side. Meanwhile, the Government's attitude is apparently clear. It is willing to have the miners' wages demand settled by an impartial tribunal. but refuses the demand for reduction of fourteen shillings and twopence a ton in the price of coal because the latter is a political and not an industrial question. It now seems in view of Sir Robert Horne's invitation to the Conference that despite Mr. Smillie's objection to an Industrial Court there will not be great difficulty in agreeing to the personnel of the Wages Tribunal having confidence of both the parties.

ELECTRICIANS' DISPUTE.

OTHER LABOUR CENTRES INVOLVED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Sept. 9.

The electricians' dispute where the lock-out continues, now threatens to involve London's underground railways, tramways, lighting and other public services. The London District Committee of the Electrical Trades Union has called a meeting of the shop stewards of these services to consider the national position. Already the extremists are endeavouring to involve the whole of the Metropolitan public services.

BELFAST SETTLING DOWN.

THIRTY-ONE LIVES LOST.

MR. DEVLIN NEGOTIATING FOR EXPELLED WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TEEEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Sept. 9.

Belfast is settling down after the recent serious disturbances and work is being resumed. It was stated at the inquest on some rioters to-day that thirty-one lives altogether were lost. Claims for compensation to the extent of a million pounds have already been lodged.

Mr. Devlin, M.P., is negotiating with the Government Departments in London in connection with the distress in Belfast through the expulsion of large numbers of Catholic workers, especially shipyard employees. The Government has decided to pay the expelled workers, unemployment benefit.

PREMIER'S OFFER OF CONDITIONAL RELEASE.

CHIEF SINN FEINER'S RETORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 9.

The "Daily Graphic" telegraphed to Mr. Arthur Griffith, Chief Sinn Feiner in Ireland, asking if he accepted the Premiers offer of conditional release of Mr. MacSweney.

Mr. Griffith replied:—It is amazing that your Government having tortured the Irish patriots for four weeks now when they are at the point of death offers them release, if they proclaim themselves murderers and suggests that it will kill them in prison if they don't. You English are the most barbarous of all people pretending to civilisation.

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 9.

While some quarters publish denials concerning Mr. Lloyd George's conditional offer of release of Mr. MacSweney, some leading journals this morning repeat and amplify the declaration.

The War Office has issued a list of casualties among the military in Ireland in August showing that one officer and two men were killed and two officers and twelve men wounded and eight men injured.

PREMIER ON REPUBLICAN ARMY'S METHODS.

FAILURE OF POLICY OF LENIENCY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Sept. 9.

In the course of a statement in the special train to the British journalists the Premier pointed out that Mr. MacSweney was undoubtedly concerned in the conspiracy against the Government which had resulted in the murder of eighty-five brave and devoted men and shooting of 178 others. He differentiated between Sinn Fein which was not a criminal organisation and the so-called Republican Army which was striving to dismember the Empire. The Government had got either to protect its forces in Ireland or to withdraw them. The Police Force in Ireland was being recruited from the finest type of ex-service men who were enlisting in very substantial numbers and the Government must support them fully.

The policy of leniency had already been tried three times. Large numbers of prisoners were released unconditionally after the Easter rebellion and twice since the same thing had been done but the very men, who had been released, immediately engaged in fresh conspiracies and recommenced murder of the police in Ireland.

Mr. Lloyd George most strongly emphasised that the Republican Army was engaged in a mean and murderous warfare upon the British forces and seeking by carefully planned anarchy and murder to bring about secession of Ireland from the Empire. The people throughout the world must realise that the British Government was face to face with the same problem as confronted Abraham Lincoln before the American Civil War although the Southeners fought openly and cleanly for secession while the Irish sought it by murder. If the Republica Army conspiracy in which Mr. MacSweney was involved had existed in war time, it would probably have been impossible to overcome the submarine menace with the result that the Empire would have been destroyed.

ARCHBISHOP MANNIX.

BLESSES PREMIER'S OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 9.

Archbishop Mannix in an interview blessed the Premier's offer from his heart but declined to preach it, while he was kept out of Ireland.

WANTED MORE LIGHT ON MESPOT.

"THE TIMES" ON INADEQUATE BULLETINS.

WHY ARE FACTS WITHHELD FROM PUBLIC?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept. 9.

Public anxiety with regard to the situation in Mesopotamia is reflected in a leader in "The Times" protesting against what it describes as extremely patchy and inadequate bulletins of the War Office with regard to the operations. It instances the discrepancies in a recent communiques with regard to the trains held up ten miles south of Samarra leaving the presumption that the refugees are still in a precarious position at Samarra and that Bagdad is now completely cut off from the Mosul Vilayet.

With regard to the grave episode of the rushing of an armoured train at Samawa "The Times" asks where are the reinforcemen's which began to land several weeks ago and how can we lose an armoured train a Samawa when, so far as is known, the railway to Samawa from Basra is still open? Why are the facts with regard to the disaster to the British column at Hillah still withheld from the public and why does the India Office leave the public to learn of the occasional murders and captures of the Political Officers through unofficial telegrams to Bombay? "The Times" further asks how many hundred British women and children are concentrated in the camp at Kerind, Bagdad or the isolated posts in Mesopotamia and Kurdistan.

SAMAWAH SHELLED BY CAPTURED GUN.

BUILDING OF BLOCKHOUSES BEGUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

To-night's War Office communique regarding Mesopotamia reports that Samawah has been shelled by a thirteen pounder gun lost with the armoured train captured on the 2nd. On the Upper Euphrates the building of blockhouses has been begun on the Bagdad-Fallujah line.

The India Office announces that the Civil Commissioner of Bagdad telegraphed on the 7th that a letter had been received from Captain Lloyd at Deli Abbas stating that Mr. Strachan and Mrs. Buchanan were safe with him and he did not fear for their personal safety.

FRANCE'S SHARE OF FRANCO-BRITISH LOAN IN U. S..

ARRENGEMENTS MADE FOR PAYMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept. 9.

Paris 7.—The Havas Agency says:—By shipping gold purchases of drafts and credit operations in New York the French Treasury has already provided fully for the payment in October of 250 million dollars gold representing France's share of the Franco-British loan floated in the United States in 1915.

PARADE OF FRENCH TROOPS ON THE RHINE.

M. MILLERAND & MARSHAL FOCH PRESENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept. 9.

At Bonn on the Rhine M. Millerand and Marshal Foch were present to-day at the parade of the French troops of occupation which was watched with much interest by large crowds of almost friendly Rhinelanders. M. Millerand afterwards motored to Coblenz under an escort of the American cavalry.

CABLE ITEMS

Mr. Lloyd George has arrived in London from Switzerland.

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick left £17,000 sterling. He directed that this official and semi-official documents should be offered to the India Office and in the event of their being refused, which he considered probable, they are to be burned.

Hongkong.—The Preventive officers have seized eighteen thousand taels of prepared opium valued at a quarter of million dollars on board the Japanese motor schooner, Shena Maru. The skipper and a member of the crew have been arrested.

London, September. 8th.—The appointment of Lord Hardinge as British Ambassador in Paris is officially announced.

Rome.—The congregation of Propaganda has extended jurisdiction of the Apostolic Delegate in India to Burma.

Rome.—The "Epoga" estimates that 300 people were killed in the earthquake which swept over the north-west of Italy. Accounts of serious damage continue to arrive.

London, September 8.—The match between Gentlemen and Players was drawn.

DEVASTATING EARTH-QUAKES IN ITALY.

A TOWN WITH 2000 LIVES DESTROYED.

FOUR MORE IN RUINS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Secd. 2-10 p.m., Sept. 9.

The carthquake in Italy are the sequel to a number of recent seismic disturbances in widely separated parts of Europe. Last week severe shocks scared the sleepers at Ilfracombe.

A Rome message states that the small town of Villa Collemandina with 2,000 inhabitants in the province of Massa Carrara has been destroyed and serious damage and many deaths have occurred in the surrounding districts. Numbers have been killed and injured in various places through jumping from the windows in fright.

The whole population of Fortedeimarmi is camping out and there were many victims at Cavediforno while Riversano, Forni and Montignoso are in ruins. Violent shocks have been felt at Nice.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN ITALY.

GREAT DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIVES REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

Various parts of Italy particularly Tuscany and Lombardy were visited by earthquake shocks between yesterday evening and this morning causing great damage and loss of several lives. A Rome message says that the centre of the earthquake appears to have been the province of Massa Carrara. Troops have been sent to render assistance in the affected areas.

SHRINKAGE IN ADVERSEE BALANCE OF TRADE.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Sept. 9.

There was remarkable shrinkage in the adverse balance of trade in July. Whereas the imports in July last year exceeded the exports by seventy-six millions sterling, the difference last July was only eight and a half millions. Great change was due to the enormous increase in the exports (the imports went up ten millions between the periods mentioned) and to the substantial drop in the imports of raw material which indicates a decline in the new business. The coal production from January 1st to August 7th was 142 million tons equivalent to an annual reduction of a million ton on 1913, when there were a hundred thousand fewer miners. The wages in the index trades were 191 per cent. higher in July than in June 1914 and the working hours of over half a million persons, had been reduced since January 1st, an average of four hours weekly. It is reported that the wholesale prices of some commodities in July declined substantially. The effect on the retail prices is said to have started to show itself since the beginning of the month. The latter cannot yet be observed by the public generally.

POLISH NOTE TO ALLIES.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY BY LITHUANIANS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Secd. 2-10 p.m., Sept. 9.

The Polish Government in its Note to the Allies and the League of Nations declares that the Lithuanians have violated the neutrality by allowing the Soviet troops to use the Lithuanian territory, that the Lithuanian troops have occupied the Suwalki district, which the Supreme Council allotted to Poland. that the Bolshevist troops are cooperating with the Lithuanians and that Bolshevist concentration is proceeding in Lithuania. It asks the League to adopt all possible means to prevent a repetition of such actions.

A Lithuanian official telegram, on the other hand, declares that the Polish statements that the Bolshevists are fighting in the Lithuanian ranks and that the Lithuanians have an understanding with the Bolshevists against the Poles are absolutely falso.

COMBATING TYPHUS IN POLAND AND GALICIA.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SUPPO TS MR. BALFOUR'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Sept. 9.

The League of Nations, which points out that the sum of ten millions sterling mentioned in Mr. Balfour's appeal should read two millions, has issued a statement supporting the appeal. It shows that the cases of typhus in Poland and Galicia which numbered 34,000 in 1916 are now estimated at 360,000 and dwells on the necessity of combating the spread of the epidemic to the rest of the world in recalling that 300,000 died of typhus in Ireland in 1846/8 and heavy mortality in Rotterdam outbreak last year.

ST. LEGER.

WON BY MR. M. GOCULDASS' CALIGULA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Sept. 9.

The following is the result of the St. Leger:—

Mr. M. Goculdass' CALIGULA (A. Smith) 1
Sir E. Hulton's SILVERN (F. Templeman) 2
Lady J. Douglas's MANTON (Lane) ... 3

Fourteen ran. Won by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

Betting:—8/1 against Silvern; 100/6 Caligula; 33/1 Manton.

DETAILS OF THE RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Sept. 5.

Allenby at the start made the running from Abbot's Trace, Silvern Double, Bed Orpheus, and Spion Kop. Halfway Double Bed took the lead but gave way to Abbot's Trace, a quarter mile from home. Caligula then rushed to the front and won a fine race in three minutes, seven and two-fifths secs. Braishfield was fourth. Spion Kop which was favourite at 3/1 against finished thirteenth.

Daylight Patrol was ridden by Griggs, Double Bed by Piper and Stronghold by Carslake. Golden Guinea, did not run. Otherwise the runners were identical with the probables.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1906 ..... Troutbeck.
1907 ..... Woolwinder.
1908 ..... Your Majesty.
1909 ..... Bayardo.
1910 ..... Swynford.
1911 ..... Prince Palatine.
1912 ..... Tracery.
1913 ..... Night Hawk.
1914 ..... Black Jester.
1915—18 ..... (No races).
1919 ..... Keysoe.

PROFESSIONAL BOXING.

PROMOTION ABANDONED BY MR. COCHRAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

Mr. Cochran has decided to abandon the promotion of professional boxing owing to the disregard for their obligations displayed by so many boxers. The immediate cause of the decision is that Pete Herman has cabled announcing his inability to fulfil his contract to meet Wilde in London on the 27th instant. Mr. Cochran has withdrawn his offer of £50,000 to Dempsey for a fight with Carpentier in London and has released Carpentier from the contract signed last Autumn.

EMPLOYMENT FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

MR. MACNAMARA'S STIRRING APPEAL

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Sept. 9.

Mr. Macnamara, Minister of Labour, was present to-day at a conference at the Mansion House of the Mayors and Chairmen of the District Councils in the London area and the Home Counties on behalf of Marshal Haig's appeal to provide employment for the ex-service men. Mr. Macnamara in the course of a speech said that five million soldiers and two hundred thousand officers had been absorbed into civil life, but there still remained on the registers 142,600 men of whom 18,200 were disabled and 14,293 ex-officers for whom billets must be found. We were approaching the final stage of our endeavour, but the realisation of all our hopes depended on the absence of serious dislocation in the industrial field and if a coal strike took place we could put up the shutters.

Mr. Macnamara did not believe that the men who had tunnelled the strongest enemy positions were going to deal the land they had fought for and bled for, and their old comrades in arms, this most calamitous blow. Mr. Macnamara denied that the Government was not doing its duty by the ex-service men. He pointed out that the Government was employing 125,486 ex-service men out of the total of 368,066 and was also employing 37,253 disabled ex-service men or ten per cent. of its entire service. Mr. Macnamara concluded by appealing to every town and county to make it a point of honour that there should be no unemployed disabled men within its gates and expressed the hope that there would not be many unemployed disabled men by the end of the present year.

COMING LABOUR DEMONSTRATIONS.

FRESH SERIES OF ARMED OUTBREAK FEARED IN IRELAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

It is reported that Labour demonstrations of a Bolshevist nature have been planned for nearly all the European countries for September 25th if the British miners actually strike then. The demonstrations will include one-day general strikes, demanding recognition of the Soviets. Furthermore it is stated that a fresh series of armed outbreaks in Ireland will be launched simultaneously.

LATEST CABLES.

IRISH HUNGERSTRIKERS: TRIAL.

PREMIER ADAMANTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 1 a.m., Sept. 10.

In reply to the former High Sheriff of the Country of Cork, who appealed on benalf of the eleven untried prisoners who are hunger-striking in the Cork prison the Prime Minister emphasised the Government's policy towards hunger-strikers. Mr. Lloyd George states that the men were arrested either murderously attacking the police or soldiers or upon clear direct evidence of complicity in these murders or other very serious offences. The Prime Minister points out that they are evidently engaged in the combined effort to render trials impossible as, although arrested at various dates, they simultaneously hunger-struck on August 11. Government is, therefore, unable to proceed to try them. Mr. Lloyd George adds that it is impossible to allow men charged with such grave offences to escape trial by their own act. If this were permitted, there would be end to any possibility of enforcement of Law and administration of justice.

BLUNDER OF FIRST MAGNITUDE.

MR. ASQUITH HOPELESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 1 a.m., Sept. 10.

Mr. Asquith has informed Mr. Whitehouse, M.P., that he regards the decision to allow Mr. MacSweney to die in the prison as a political blunder of the first magnitude. He fears that his intervention would not alter the Minister's decision.

RUSSO-POLISH SITUATION

"MR. BALFOUR UNDER ILLUSION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 1 a.m., Sept. 10.

Tchitcherin in reply to Mr. Balfour's note expresses the opinion that the latter is under an illusion as regards the Russo-Polish situation. He endeavours to show that the setback before Warsaw was merely unsuccessful as the result of one particular operation. He argues that the situation there has even altered to the Soviet advantage because reinforcements have been despatched. Tchitcherin charges Mr. Balfour with repeating insulting accusations relating to the non-disclosure of the proposal for the formation of the Polish civic militia. Referring to Mr. Balfour's observation with regard to the Soviet's supposed failure to increase the welfare of the poor, Tchitcherin launches into a high-sounding description of the opportunities now offered to the masses to enjoy the marvels of art formerly witheld and tells how palaces have been converted into great popular clubs where elevating entertainment abounds.

MESPOT SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 1 a.m., Sept. 10.

A War Office communique, with regard to Mesopotamia, states that tribesmen using bombs from a captured armoured train ineffectively attacked Samawa. The artillery dispersed with loss a body of riflemen who were shiping in Nasariyah. All is quiet in the Middle Euphrates region. North of Bagdad the Samarra Railway is now practically running in order again. British airmen bombed and machinegunned insurgent camps near Istablat on September 6. The country north-east of Bagdad is quiet. The Thirty-fourth Brigade Column moved up Abohawa, north-east of Baqubah, to mend the railway and construct posts. The Persian Cossack column, moving north from Menuil, has repulsed Reds and has occupied the village of Imamzadehachiff.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 1 a.m., Sept. 10.

Great increase in the exports of the United Kingdom is the feature of the Board of Trade returns in August. The exports, total £115,000,000 an increase of £40,000,000 as compared with August 1919. The imports total £153,225,000, an increase of £5,000,000.

The principal increases in the exports are:—Cotton manufactures £14,000,000, iron and steel and manufactures of iron and steel £5,500,000, coal £2,500,000 and woollen goods £1,250,000.

The principal increases in the imports are:—Grain and flour £7,500,000, paper making materials £2,000,000 rubber £1,250,000.

The principal decreases in the imports are:—Meat £10,000,000 and cotton £7,000,000.

Re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise are £13,250,000, a decrease of nearly £2,000,000.

The exports for eight months ending August 31st total £910,000,000 and imports £1,351,000,000 while foreign and colonial merchandise re-exports total £167,000,000, an increase of £84,500,000.

THE PEACE PARLIAMENT.

ITS SECOND SESSION.

LONDON TOPICS.

(From a Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The second session of the "Peace" Parliament—one of the longest of the recent times, being of six months duration—came to a close on Monday, August 16. As Mr. Lloyd George is never tired of proclaiming to the world that the Coalition—distinctly a war measure—has achieved more success and serves the interests of the country and that of the Empire better, than any previous Government and has justified its continued existence even after the war, although Mr. Asquith, the father of Coalition, has challenged this necessity, it will be of interest to review the fruits of the past sessions.

No doubt, the Premier had behind him the greatest majority the House has ever known—thanks to the *khaki* election and the coupon—and he had the opportunity—an opportunity which few of the British Premiers had ever had—for doing the greatest amount of service to the country and to the Empire. It is the purpose of this article to show how Mr. Lloyd George has availed himself of this opportunity of discharging the responsibilities and trust of one of the greatest and ablest statesmen, he claims to be.

Coalition Pledges

At the time of the General Elections, Mr. Lloyd George, as the head of the Coalition promised to create a new heaven on earth fit for heroes to live in, peace and plenty for all, and so many other high sounding things. We should not attach very much importance to these as they were meant only to befool the confiding British voter to return his party to power. However, the King's Address at the opening of Parliament must be taken as a solemn pledge of the Government in power as, according to the British Constitution, the King's Address is based upon the advice of his Ministers. Among the various subjects covered by this address are a Bill for the better Government of Ireland, a measure dealing with insurance against unemployment, regulation of hours of employment and minimum rate of wages, peace with Russia and Eastern Europe in order to restore normal conditions of economic life and prosperity and a Bill for the reform of the Second Chamber.

What has the Coalition done to carry out the promises made through His Majesty's mouth? The condition in Ireland has gone from bad to worse. If the conditions in that unfortunate country caused grave concern to the King in February, the present conditions are deplorable. Even the Government has realised at the eleventh hour that the Bill brought forward for the better Government of that country was inadequate and they have shelved it for what I know. They did not stop there. Another "Coercion" Bill to re-establish law and order was passed in all indecent haste. Now it is rumoured that the executive at Dublin Castle has made it clear to the Government that it is a hopeless task to make use of the drastic terms of the Act.

The question of unemployment is not yet solved and there are thousands of ex-officers and men who are crying for bread, while the Ministers are pocketing round sums. Labour is generally dissatisfied and unless something is done immediately the patriots who championed the cause of the country in 1914 will certainly be a source of trouble for the society in general.

The foreign policy of the Government is devoid of any principle. The country was in a state of war with Russia, while there was no official declaration of war. Adventurer after adventurer was backed up to crush the new born Russian republic. The Peace Treaty with Turkey carries with it seeds of endless little wars in the Middle East. As regards Imperial matters nothing has been done which will go to increase the prestige of the nation. The unsatisfactory character of the Indian Reforms Bill, the agony of the Punjab, utter disregard to Indian Moslem sentiments *re.* the Khilafat question, the immoral war that is being carried on in Mesopotamia and the misuse of Indian troops abroad will speak volumes of the incapacity of the Government.

As for the reform of the Second Chamber, nothing is done and as long as the present Government is in power there can be no chance for any reform.

General Election

Already the question of an immediate General Election is widely discussed. The ultimatum of the Labour "Council of Action", while paralysing the Government has distinctly challenged the constitution of the country. Labour has made it clear in unmistakable terms that it is prepared even for a revolution in case the Government does not come to its proper senses *re.* its Russian policy. There are two alternatives to get out of this undesirable situation—either to accept the challenge of Labour and fight it out to a finish or to appeal to the country. The present Government dare not accept the challenge and it is hoped on all sides that Mr. Lloyd George will take this opportunity and appeal to the country. All parties are making their preparations for a General Election. The Coalition stands discredited. What is more the Coalition Camp is breaking slowly but surely. Last Saturday a meeting of the Lowestoft Division Unionist Association declined to agree to substitute Mr. B. Beauchamp as Coalition Liberal candidate in the place of his father, Sir Edward Beauchamp, who is retiring.

Liberals as a party stand a poor chance and it is doubtful whether they will be able to maintain their present strength. Even the wildest optimist cannot hope to see a return of the Liberals to power.

Labour Future

Labour has, since the last General Elections, strengthened its position immensely. It has not lost even one seat in by-elections. On the other hand it has secured five more seats. It has fought out both Coalition and Liberals successfully. As a party Labour influence in the House has increased in weight. Labour leaders have proved themselves capable statesmen What is more they are carrying the country with them. It is ten to one that Labour, in the case of a General Election, will be returned with a working majority. The next few weeks will decide the issue.

India's thanks are due to Labour in and out of Parliament. It will be incomplete to finish this without mentioning the names of those two champions of the oppressed—Col. Wedgwood and Commander Kenworthy for the splendid fight they put up in the last session in pleading India's cause whenever an opportunity presented.

The Russo-Polish situation is causing the greatest concern to all well-wishers and friends of humanity and democracy. Soviet Russia is anxious for peace and she has declared in unmistakable terms that she is willing to meet Poland more than half way. In spite of protestations it is becoming more and more clear that Poland is not sincere for peace. France is exercising an undesirable influence. She has complicated the whole issue by recognising Wrangel. She is openly helping Poland by men and money. Poland is a mere puppet in the hands of French Imperialism. "The mad dog of Europe", as France is known in the current politics of Europe, has done and is doing its best to frustrate a settlement between Russia and Poland. The Russo-Polish Peace Conference met at Minsk on Sunday last and after the preliminary speech by the head of the Soviet representatives, Poland wanted another postponement till Wednesday, 19th. Soviet representatives protested against the delay. It is clear that Poland is scheming and she is waiting for some unknown development.

In the meantime the dramatic action of British Labour in presenting an ultimatum to the Government against war with Russia has completely taken the Government by surprise. England was on the eve of a war with Russia, and in fact instructions had already been issued to blockade Russia. The Government had to abandon its policy and England was saved from another war. Though the Government and the Capitalist Press would not own it, the whole credit is due to Labour. The "Council of Action" is in session and will continue till peace is concluded with Soviet Russia. British Labour's appeal for support in making another war impossible is meeting with complete success. The Labour Parties in Germany, France, Italy and Russian Frontier States are all agreed not to carry munitions to Poland or any other adventurer who is fighting against Soviet Russia. Messrs. Adamson and Gosling, delegates of the British Labour "Council of Action", who went to Paris to confer with the French Labour leaders were expelled from France. This has created great excitement in French Labour Circles. This time Capitalists and Military Junkers will not have it, all their own way.

In this connection it is important to note that Italy has recognised Soviet Russia and Italian Labour is pro-Russian. Austria, Germany, Hungary and the other little nations of Europe have all declared their neutrality.

Coalition Economy

Mr. Lloyd George and his Government are never tired of preaching from Housetops sermons on National Economy. How far the preachers have followed their own principles and set up an example for humbler mortals is brought to light by the publication of the third report of the Committee of Public Accounts. The report covers a wide field. Thousands of pounds were spent in reckless adventures as fruitless experiments in boring for coal, production of a national film which was subsequently destroyed, maintenance of an "Arab Bureau" in Cairo, advances to a Siberian Bank involving £1,698,000 (paid by whom, to whom and what for,—not mentioned) and unreasonable grants to help steel and shipping companies. There were grave clerical errors, loss of files and unsatisfactory explanations involving thousands of pounds. Altogether the record is a damnable one for the "business Government" of which Mr. Lloyd George is so proud.

Miners' Strike

The Miners' Conference has decided to take a Strike Ballot on the dual demand—for the reduction of coal prices and an increase of wages. The ballot papers are made returnable on August 30th. A National Conference of the miners' delegates is called for on September 2nd to receive the result and, in the event of a majority "for a strike", to make the necessary preparations. Members are strongly advised to vote in favour of a strike. In view of this decision the Sub-Committee of the Triple Alliance met and it is understood that it has decided to summon a full body of the Alliance in London on Tuesday, August 31.

The cost of living, according to official figures, has gone up by 152 per cent. The Labour Minister maintains that the miners' wages have increased by 157 per cent. The miners retort that even according to the official statement, the miners are practically no better off than they were six years ago, whereas the profiteers are reaping untold millions. In an interview Mr. Frank Hodges (Miners' Representative) declared that justice was on their side and as they had the support of a vast body of public opinion and the support of their fellow-workers in other industries they were sure to win in spite of the propaganda of the Government and the Capitalists. Altogether the outlook is very gloomy—as black as coal!

Ulster Climbs Down.

There are hopeful signs to show that at last Sir Edward Carson's star is waning. There is a split—a grave split—in the Ulster Camp. Unionism in South Ireland is anxious to end the unsettled conditions in Ireland. It has realised that it is impossible for the present Government to re-establish law and order in that unfortunate country. Unless a practical solution is found immediately the "Coercion" Bill is likely to create a situation worse than it is to-day. A strong and influential deputation, consisting of prominent members of the aristocracy, businessmen and heads of moderate opinion in Ireland, will shortly urge upon the Premier the granting of Dominion Home Rule as a solution of the Irish problem. Carson is fretting and fuming, but he is in a hopeless minority. There is another chance for Mr. Lloyd George. Though Sinn Fein refuses to accept anything less than complete independence as the basis of negotiations, it is hoped that moderate opinion in Ireland will meet Ulster half way. Lord French is expected to arrive here this week and the Cabinet, in the absence of Mr. Lloyd George who has gone to Switzerland for a holiday, will discuss the proposition

CEYLON'S GOVERNOR.

PUBLIC TO BE ABSENT FROM JETTY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 8.

The Lanka Mahajana Sabha, an influential political association of the Island, has resolved that, on the day of the arrival Governor Manning, public expression should be given to the disappointment of the people at the Reform Scheme by public absence at the jetty at the time of his landing and by other suitable ways.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

RAJKOT CITIZENS' MEETING.

(From Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 8.

In connection with the Kathiawad Political Conference a public meeting of citizens of Rajkot was held yesterday. Mr. Kalyanray Jethabhai Baxi, ex-Minister of Porbandar, presided. In the beginning the promoter gave an account of the work already done. He then explained the creed and its necessity, and chalked out the lines for further progress. The President discussed different political problems affecting the province. With reference to provisional creed he said it was very thoughtfully and cautiously drawn, and, in his opinion, was absolutely necessary to give life to the movement. He believed such Conferences are never premature, as they are always intended for creative influence. He further said the promoter was an idealist and as such he has laid down Eastern ideals for the advancement of Indian States. He did not believe in Western technicalities and forms, but in substantial work which Mr. Mansukhlal was doing single-handed. He thought the movements of the Conference and the Hitvardhak Sabha ought to work independently of each other.

MUHAJIRINS' RETURN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 8.

The "Pioneer" learns from the Frontier that Muhajirin are returning from Afganistan through Khyber at the rate of about 200 a day. In addition, large numbers are coming back through Mohmand country, no fewer than seven hundred having arrived at Shabkadr on the 31st August. Three hundred are reported to have joined the Afghan army. Others actually in Afganistan are in a deplorable condition. Some of them are said to be faced with starvation, and they complain of having been looted both by the Afghans and the Tribesmen. All those who have returned to the British territory express intense bitterness against Afghans and against the Khilafat Committee. Indeed great revulsion of feeling is manifest among people who were induced to participate in the Hijrat.

Egyptian Problem.

It is announced that negotiations between Lord Milner and Zagul Pasha have reached a satisfactory stage. The report of the Milner Commission will be issued shortly. The "Central News" report that the Egyptian Press is jubilant over this alleged agreement. However, we have to accept this statement with a grain of salt in the absence of further details.

Tilak Memorial Meeting.

A public meeting of Indian residents in London was held in memory of the late Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P., presiding. Among the speakers were Mr. J. M. Parikh. Mrs. Naidu, Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Prithis Chandra Roy, Syud Hossain, Seva Ram Singh, Dube, Chancellor (ex-M.P.) and Miss Howsin. Telegrams regretting their inability were received from Col. Wedgwood, Miss Normanton and Messrs. George Lansbury (Editor, "Daily Herald"), Romsay MacDonald, John Scurr and Roy Horniman. The following resolution was passed, all standing:—

"This meeting of Indians in London and British friends and sympathisers desires to express its sense of great loss which India and the world has sustained by the death of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and to place on record its profound appreciation of the noble services rendered by him throughout his life in the cause of Indian freedom. By his unremitting devotion, his suffering and his able leadership in that cause Tialk did more than any other in his life-time to bring it to the threshold of success and laid his countrymen under the deepest obligation of gratitude. By following his example and by earnest endeavour to carry on the work for which he lived and died his countrymen can best repay that obligation and render the highest tribute to his memory."

QUO VADIS?

Political life in this country has undergone such a tremendous change that it is rarity to hear a speech like the one delivered by Lord Wester-Wemyss in the House Lords on August 4, 1920. Although delivered by an eminent sailor, and strangely enough now the very anniversary of the declaration of the Great War, no speech could be more designed to avert war and bloodshed. In cool and reasoned accents and with admirable lucidity the Admiral pointed the injustice and breach of faith involved in the terms of the proposed Turkish Treaty. He assured the noble lords assembled that no policy underlay the Turkish Treaty and that the "baneful and illogical conclusion reached had been reached by compromise, if not jettisoning of all the principles, and dictates of mere day-to-day expediency." So far from eliminating as far as possible factors which made for war, an object which "must have been common to the Allied statesmen in Paris," Lord Wemyss pointed out that by handing over Thrace and Smyrna both of which were equally the "rich and renowned lands predominantly Turkish in race," to the Greeks "we were creating just such another situation in the East as that which was produced in the West when Germany wrested Alsace-Lorraine from France. The result of the proposed Treaty, said Admiral Wemyss, was that instead of having a Turkey, "in whom we should have had line of defence against the insidious attacks of Bolshevism," we had a Turkey "half whose population had been driven into the arms of that sinister power." Nor was the effect of the Treaty within the Empire less disastrous, and the Admiral rightly observed that "One realised with dismay how far towards shattering the trust of our fellow-Indian subjects the Treaty went." Equally clear and unambiguous was Lord Wemyss in his disapproval of the clauses of the Treaty relating to Constantinople. In short, with the frankness and honesty associated with the people of his profession, the Admiral declared the Treaty unjust as well as impolitic We only wish that he had passed in review the entire Near Eastern situation as affected by the terms of the Treaty and denounced with equal emphasis and candour the injustice done by the Allies to the Mussulmans of Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia and drawn the attention of the House to the dangers—internal and external—that have accrued, are accruing, and will accrue in yet greater measure from that injustice aggravated as it is by reason of the fact it cuts across the pledges given by the Allies to the Mussalmans of India and the principles of self-determination and the rights of small nationalities proclaimed by themselves during the war. Whether it would have met with any better result than his exposure of the clauses of the Treaty relating to Thrace and Smyrna and Constantinople is a different matter altogether.

VINDICATION OF NON-COOPERATION.

As it is the only result of the remarkable speech delivered by Lord Wester-Wemyss has been that it has convinced even the most sceptic that in his demand for a just and wise policy towards the Muslims of Turkey the noble Admiral stands alone and that the Government with its subservient phalanx of supporters in the two Houses, is as impervious to any appeals of reason and justice as before. One realises after this speech more than before the urgent necessity of more effective and energetic measures than mere appeals and expostulations if the British Cabinet is to be forced to desist from the unrighteous and ruinous course that is bent on following in the Near East. The discussion in the House of Lords on the Turkish Treaty on August 4th was a remarkable vindication of the policy of non-co-operation which the Mussulmans of India have at last been forced to adopt to bring about a revision of the outrageous terms which the Allies are forcing on the Turks and the Arabs. Lord Curzon, by his reply, placed it beyond doubt that principles of justice and right of self-determination, solemn pledges and moral considerations can no more bind the physically powerful than the tiny web of Lilliputians bound the hero of Dean Swift. We need hardly point out the dangers of such policy. They may not be visible immediately—though this, too, is by no means true—but there can be no doubt that such principles have an inconvenient tendency to come home to roost. At any rate, they can not be calculated to bring about that international peace and goodwill which even Lord Curzon at least professes to strive after.

He strived to browbeat Lord Wemyss, an whether the Admiral did or did not spare language in his attack on the Government Lord Curzon certainly did not. But rebuk and strong language have never compensate for lack of sound arguments and moral principles, and if Lord Curzon meant to convince the world of the justice of the Allie decisions by the reply that he was in such a hurry to give to the mover of the discussion he has signally and lamentably failed. With all his quondam Viceregal solemnity he repeated a thousandth time all the unfounded statements regarding the population of Thrace and Smyrna, forgetting all the time that a misstatement remains a misstatement even if it be made in the House of Lords and by a retired Viceroy of India. Two negatives might make an affirmative mathematics, but the world has not yet accepted that principle in the conduct of human affairs, and the public would have been spared much of the stuff that Lord Curzon treated it with had he borne this in his mind on August 4. "Facts and figures placed before the Conference proved conclusively" that Smyrna was not Turkish said he. We have so often and so conclusively disproved that statement in these columns by quotation of all available reliable figures that it will be superfluous for our readers if we covered the same ground over again. But it might be pertinent to inquire how does it happen that when the Foreign Office is in possession of such precious data it is not forthcoming, in spite of the repeated requests of the Indian Khilafat Delegation and the public at large? Surely the Foreign Secretary will not be guilty any political indiscretion or impropriety, and the public would feel considerably obliged if this tabernacle of "facts and figures" is exposed to public view. Equally emphatic was Lord Curzon about Thrace being Greek in race and equally reticent about the facts and figures on which he bases such palpably unfounded statement. For as has been repeatedly shown in these columns, not only is Eastern Thrace "predominantly Turkish in race," as Mr. Lloyd George put it in January, 1918, but even Western Thrace has a substantial Turkish majority. Lord Curzon is not quite satisfied with the Allied decision regarding Constantinople, and considers it a mistake, but, with characteristic hardihood, says that it was a "concession in the interests of our Muslim fellow-subjects"! If the provisions regarding Constantinople can be called concession to Muslim sentiments, then all that we can say is that either words have lost their meaning or men have lost their reason.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S FALLACIES.

Reference to Armenia makes the Foreign Minister again retail the story of the alleged massacre of 800,000 Armenians and the deportation and expulsion of another 200,000, although he could not have been oblivious of the fact that the entire population of Armenia, even according to Christian figures, did not much exceed 900,000. It is, therefore, rather hard to reconcile the allegations of Lord Curzon with the claim that there are as many more Armenians alive in the very same territory. The testimony of His Holiness the Pope to the religious tolerance of the Turks and their Government does not appear to have any weight in the eyes of the British Foreign Minister—may be he suspects that His Holiness is not a sincere and genuine Christian, but does not choose to say so openly yet. But why does he fight shy of an international commission of inquiry, which the Turks and the Muslims of India alike call for, if he is convinced of the truth of his allegations? On the question of depriving the Mussulmans of Syria; Palestine and Mesopotamia of their right to self-determination, Lord Curzon is shrewdly silent. Undiscovered properties of cotton and oil! But he falls to the ridiculous when he dilates on the powers left to the Turks in their restricted kingdom, and says that the Financial Commission "of Allied representatives, with a Turkish member in a consultative capacity, which is to take over the entire control of the finances, revenue and expenditure of the country . . would secure what the Turkish population had never hitherto enjoyed"! It will be a pity to spoil this with any comment.

But these are not good seeds to sow for world peace, and as you sow so shall you reap. And if we read the signs aright the harvest may be ready for reaping earlier than feared.—"Muslim Outlook."

"TREACHERY TO TRADITIONS."

The following from "Muslim Outlook" will be read with interest:—

We are indebted to a correspondent of the "Times," who has written a long article on "Emir Feisul, the Creator of the Arab Army," in its issue of August 7, for having perhaps unwittingly given to the Muslim world one more reason why Shareef Husain or any of his so many sons should have nothing to do with the Khilafat or the Holy Places of Islam, whose dignity and sanctity cannot remain inviolate in their ambitious hands. We had occasion to bring to the notice of our readers, on the basis of information supplied to the public by Dr. Hogarth, of Oxford, how an English major flew over Medina and took photographs of the Holy City and how English officers were present when Fakhri Pasha, under the most inhuman threats, was forced to hand over the City of the Prophet to Emir Abdullah. Emir Feisul had sent a shock through the Muslim world when, in a speech in Edinburgh, dreaming of the future of Arabia, he was led into blurting out his hopes of inviting European experts in Mecca and Medina to make them look modern and up to date like London and Paris. But the following extract clearly establishes the treachery of Emir Feisul to the tradifions of 1,300 years and the direct commandments of the Holy Book. In describing the formation of the Arab Regular Army and the methods adopted in its recruitment and training, Feisul, the ex-King of Syria and the would-be King of Mesopotamia, is reported to have "admitted British 'liaison' officers to his camp (situated in territory of the Holy Cities, previously forbidden to Europeans), and they saw his competence for the Supreme Command." We wonder if Emir Feisul will bless this unknown admirer of his who has unconsciously dealt him the unkindest cut of all by exposing him so mercilessly to the Muslim world.

WHAT INDIA IS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The reply of Lord Binkenhead the Lord-Chancellor of England to an article headed "Is India worth keeping" by Mr. Robert Blatchford in the "Sunday Herald" (published in "The Chronicle" of to-day) clearly shows how vitally essential is the possession of India to England for, Sir, the Lord-Chancellor says that.

(1) India saved the Channel ports. The winter campaign of 1914-15 would have witnessed the loss of the Channel ports, but for the stubborn valour of the Indian Corps. One and a quarter of million of Indian troops fought in many campaigns in France, in Egypt, in Mesopotamia, in the Dardanelles and in Palestine. Her seamen shared the peril of the submarines.

(2) Not only was India the greatest outside market for the British manufacturer but that she provided immense quantities of those foodstuffs and raw materials which are necessary for the British industries.

(3) India was the only available source of supply of many raw materials for the manufactures of munitions.

(4) India was the biggest market for the British manufactures. Before the war no less than 63 per cent of the total imports of India came from Great Britain.

(5) India was worth her weight of Gold to Lancashire, for Lancashire exported cotton piece-goods to India worth £30,000,000 a year.

(b) India is the keystone of the Empire. The loss of India will be the first step in the disintegration of the Empire. For all these boons and benefits, India received in exchange the following items of reward.

(1) India is the least educated civilized country in the world. Inspite of 150 years of British rule her male educated population is 6 per cent and the female 1 to 2 per cent of the whole community.

(2) India is the worst served civilized country in the world as regards sanitation for during one epidemic of influenza 6 million Indians died.

(3) Most of her manufactures were killed so that she could not compete with Lancashire.

(4) For saving the Channel ports she was given the Rowlatt Act.

(5) For protesting against the Rowlatt Act she had to mourn the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre before which the massacre of Glencoe so much deplored by the English historians pales into insignificance.

(6) For fear that she might raise her voice against her oppressors, the Indemnity Bill was hustled through in the Council in spite of the protest of the country.

These are a few of the boons India has received for blessings enumerated by the Lord-Chancellor and if this is not killing the goose which lays the golden eggs what is the name of heaven is it.—Yours, etc.

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28 Frere Road,

Bombay, Sept. 4.

HOSTILE RECEPTION OF MRS. BESANT.

A. B. PATRIKA'S CONDEMNATION.

In a leading article on the Congress, the "A. B. Patrika", referring to the hostile treatment given to Mrs. Besant by a section of the assembly on the first day, writes:

It is not without pain that we have to refer to the hostile attitude of a section of the audience in the Congress when Mrs. Besant rose to speak in support of the motion proposing Lala Lajpatrai to the presidentship. The tragic contrast was brought home to our minds when we remembered the stupendous ovation that she received as president of the Congress which met in Calcutta less than three years back at the identical square and almost at the identical place where he occupied the president's chair. She was then the idol of the nation because she voiced forth, as only she could do, the aspirations of enslaved India for freedom. The trumpet call as president of that Congress still resounds in our ears. But unfortunately she has chosen within this brief interval to sing in a different tune altogether. Her speech in Calcutta at the Star Theatre the other day, in which she attempted to connect the Willoughby murder with the non-cooperation movement and her emphatic assertion, against the experiences of the past that non-cooperation will inevitably lead to bloodshed were not anything like her as she was in 1917 and even later. Her recent writings in "New India", in sharp contrast with those of her previous utterances, also have served to rouse public feeling against her. But none the less we strongly condemn the demonstration made against her when she rose to speak in the Congress. Apart from the great services she has undoubtedly rendered to India in the past to which Mahatma Gandhi referred common decency requires that even an opponent should be given a patient hearing and Mrs. Besant was entitled to a respectful hearing. The Congress is a common platform for the expression of different opinions and views. It is a deliberative body and is not exactly like a public meeting. Manifestations of popular distemper are out of place here. We recognise that these outbursts are by no means a special feature in this country. More disgraceful and violent scenes have been witnessed even in the British Parliament. But we should not imitate what is bad in the west, but should confirm to our own culture and civilization the marked feature of which is toleration. That the outburst against Mrs. Besant was promptly brought under control by a few words from Mahatma Gandhi shows that the part of the audience was convinced of its mistake. We cannot but express our highest admiration for Mrs. Besant for the courage she has displayed in not deserting the national assembly in spite of the revulsion of feeling she knew that was against her. Here is manliness of the truest type which should be an example to those who call themselves men while running away from the representative assembly of their countrymen.

RENT ACT AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I find that "House Owner" under the heading given above in your esteemed issue of 31-8-20. complains about the Government Rent Controller and Municipal assessment officer. I would like to make one suggestion from the point of view of the tenant. As a tenant of longstanding and as one who has prospered in a shop I do not wish to quit it and so I pay double or treble the rent demanded by the owner. I am afraid to complain to the Controller this heavy demand of the owner lest after the Rent Act I will not be allowed to stay on. At the same time my Bills are seen by the assessment officer every year. Why should not that officer take note of this and take action to call upon the owner to reduce the rents according to the Rent Act. Is he not a public servant whose duty it is to see that the provisions of the Rent Act are carried out?

If Government is really in earnest to help the poor tenants they must authorise these Municipal officials who are enquiring daily about the rents to take notice of the increases, and bring the rapacious owners to book. This is the best and easiest way of dealing with the problem of rents in the city. The Assessment Department has former rents and present rents on their records. It ought to be easy for them to call upon house owners to reduce the rents and save poor tenants the odium of complaint and court proceedings.—Yours,— etc.

A TENANT.

5 PER CENT. EXCHEQUER BONDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I invested Rs. 2,100 in 5 per cent Exchange Bonds in England in 1916, and if the present rate of Exchange continues I am likely to get only Rs. 1,400. Is this the reward for a man who tried to help the Government in times of stress?

Will you or will any of your kind readers suggest a way out of the difficulty!—Yours, etc.

G. I. P. MAN.

September 4.

COMMENCING TO-DAY

And on the Bill till Friday 17th inst.

(Season and Complimentary passes or tickets not allowed this week.)

COSTLY SAREES AS PRIZES

As this Magnificent Film is in 9 parts —10,000 feet— each show will be a two-hour Programme.

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, there will be five Shows each Evening: 3 p. m. (Prize Show), 5 p. m. (Prize Show), two Banarasi Sarees for Ladies only : 7 p.m. (Prize Show), two Banarasi Sarees for Ladies only : 9 p.m. and 11 p.m. (S.T.)

During these Gala Pateti days the Management of the West-End Cinema have arranged to give away in Prizes four Costly Benarasi Sarees **on each day**—that is four Sarees on Friday, four Sarees on Saturday and four Sarees on Sunday, in the 5 and 7 p.m. (S.T.) shows **to Ladies only,** who are requested to ask for Special Prize Tickets at the Box Office. These Prizes will be awarded to Box, Sofa and First Class Ticket Holders only. They are displayed from to-day in a glass show case at the

Specially for this Joyous PATETI WEEK

MESSRS. K. D. & BROTHERS, present their marvellous, magnificent, mighty MILLION DOLLAR PARAMOUNT ARTCRAFT MASTERPIECE

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Remove the Artificial Barriers of your so-called SOCIETY—Let a Butler be a MAN and let a Pearess be a WOMAN—and then watch what happens——!

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YES! THIRTY LAKS OF RUPEES!

At the most Popular Picture Mahal of Bombay:

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(New Churney Road)

Owing to the very heavy cost of this great film the rates for this week only have been enhanced—Box Rs. **2-8** ; Sofa Re. **1-8** ; 1st Class Re. **1** ; Upper Row As. **12** ; 2nd Class As. **8** ; 3rd Class As. **3.**

LALAJI'S "I CHARGE HIM WITH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When Emile Zola took up the cause of an oppressed man, and began his indictment of the military bureaucrats of France with his famous "J'accuse", all Europe felt a thrill of indignation running through its veins, and foreigners Germans, Englishmen and Italians, openly sympathised with Dreyfus, and strongly condemned his persecutors. Then what is there to wonder at if Lalaji's "I charge him with (O'Dwyers) with a dozen offences (for one of which he would have got his deserts in any other country) has electrified the whole Indian nation. The Indians feel as they have never felt before, how inhumanly they are treated. The Secretary of State has censured the executioner of the Jallianwalla Bagh in a few words, but has granted him an annuity of £700 a year. As regards the chief culprit he received recognition for his services by encomiums. The Commons with a few noble exceptions were totally indifferent, and the Lords took up the cudgels on behalf of the victorious General because he was opposed by an army, armed with cudgels. We are magnanimously advised to let by-gones be by-gones. Perhaps we are not endowed with senses and hence this advice. Lalaji has done his duty nobly, and it behoves us sons and daughters of India to prepare a monster petition signed by at least one crore citizens for circulation and appeal to the democracy of England to undo this hideous wrong. Our appeal must be for—

(1) Bringing about the impeachment and punishment of all the oppressors high and low.

(2) Compensating the heirs and survivors of those slain during the Martial Law regime.

(3) Liberating those who are still rotting in jails.

(4) Dismissing with ignominy those guilty of molesting and violating the modesty of women.

(5) Compelling officials convicted of taking articles of ryots, to pay the price from their pockets.

(6) Asking for future guarantees, for prevention of such barbarities

(7) Insisting on equal treatment of Indians in other parts of the Empire.

(8) Bestowing on the people the power to retaliate in cases of colonists treating the Indians as inferiors

(9) Demanding the repeal of the Rowlatt Act and the Press Act.

(10) Repealing of all such laws which make us nitlanders in our own country.

(11) Asking for the withdrawals of all such Indian troops engaged in campaigns of exploitations and subjections of other nationalities, and for

(12) Equal and impartial justice to all whether white, black or brown.

The Secretary of State has closed the Dyer debate and we are asked to consider his pronouncement as a settled fact. But except the omnipotence of God Almighty, nothing is definitely settled in this world. Lord Morley's "settled fact", the Bengal partition was unsettled a few years ago, and if we continue to agitate we are sure to win the sympathy of the British democracy and the democracies of he world and as we are not asking for the "moon" but only bare justice, we will by God's grace get it in the end.

Yours, etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN

No. 28 Frere Road, Fort,

Bombay, Sept. 7.

GRIEVANCES OF ATTORNEY'S CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I request you to be good enough to public this letter in an issue of your valuable paper. It has been deemed necessary and expedient to state the grievances of attorneys' clerks through your paper, and the principal ones are as regards (1) work and salary; (2) time of work and holidays and (3) treatment..

As regards (1), it is an admitted fact that attorneys' offices are busy throughout the whole year. Their work is of such a nature that it cannot be kept in arrears or done at leisure, for either the suit on the prospective board, or the client is leaving Bombay, or an appointment has been made for its completion. Some clerks hardly get time to go out for their tiffins, and the clerks are thus kept restless and grumbling, and their lot becomes unbearable. The salaries that are paid to them are too inadequate considering the amount of work they put in daily. All attorneys' clerks ought to be paid salaries higher than those paid to clerks in mercantile firms, having regard to the question of work and urgency. Besides, these clerks are not paid bonuses as in mercantile firms excepting in some rare cases where a bonus of thirty per cent is allowed.

Secondly, as for holidays and hours of work, Solicitors' offices observes merely the Court holidays (and that too not always), and not the bank or other holidays, if they are not Court holidays. Again, during the summer vacation, the clerks are in some offices granted a leave for a fortnight each in turn, and there is no such thing as privilege leave. The time of attendance in the morning is as it should be; but the evening time should be 5-30, which is the hour when the Courts close their day's work, and not 6-30, so as to enable the clerks to have a little time to themselves after a day's hard work. It may also be suggested that Attorneys should close their offices on Wednesdays, if not for the whole day, at least half-a-day..

Lastly, we come to the third grievance. From personal experience I am enabled to say that clerks in Solicitors' firms are often treated in such a manner as to discourage them, and as a result, they change offices every now and then. The masters are impatient of slight errors on the part of the clerks, and the result is a perennial friction between master and servant.

I trust attorneys will give their immediate attention to this matter and endeavour to redress the grievances of their employees as stated above.

It may be urged and hoped in the interests of all the Solicitors' clerks that some prominent Managing Clerks and others should come forward and hold a general meeting of all the Solicitors' clerks, and establish a "Solicitors' Clerks' Union," whereat the Rules and objects may be discussed, framed and provided for.—Yours, etc.

"CLERK."

LABOUR'S GENERAL STAFF.

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE.

"While the Parliamentary Committee is debating with the Prime Minister issues which may possibly involve the Trade Union movement in a general strike, the detailed agenda for the forthcoming annual Trade Union Congress has been issued," says the "New Statesman."

"Pride of place on the agenda is accorded to the fully worked-out scheme for a Trade Union 'General Staff,' on which a specially appointed Committee has been at work during the past year. There can be no doubt the adoption of this scheme, which is expected, will fundamentally alter the whole character of the Congress and create, for the first time, an effective instrument for the co-ordination of the Trade Union movement as a whole.

"It is in essence a proposal for the more coherent grouping of the Unions in various industries for purposes of common action, and its effect should be that of replacing the powerful, but still sectional, Triple Alliance of miners, railwaymen and transport workers by a similarly conceived, but much more powerful, organisation, including all trades. This does not mean that Trade Unionism is deliberately embarking on a systematic policy of mass action; but it does mean that practical conditions have forced upon the Unions a realisation of the inadequacy of sectional organisation, and that this powerful new instrument for mass action will be available in future if the need arises.

"It seems possible as the situation stands to-day that such a need may be held to have arisen sooner than the new instrument can be created. It is not suggested that the Trade Unions will lightly use a machine which is clearly capable of paralysing industry; but the strength of the impulse that has prompted its creation is significant of the present temper in the world of Labour."

COLOMBO MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 8.

Four parcels of Copra arrived at Grandpass to-day. The highest price paid was Rs. 113 and 75 cents for candy.

HEALTH OF BABU MOTI LAL GHOSE.

The "A. B. Patrika" writes:—

Some body told the "Englishman" that Babu Moti Lal was in a critical condition of health and it published the news without any enquiry. Our contemporary now contradicts it with the following words:

"We were quite wrong when we said in our last issue, on the assurance of someone who ought to know better, that Babu Moti Lal Ghose was seriously ill. On Friday night came a cheery message over the telephone from the sage of the "Patrika" presenting his compliments and informing us that "he is very much alive, and will be pleased to know who was the gentleman who supplied information regarding his illness." Moti Babu will, of course, understand the journalistic etiquette that forbids disclosure of the source of information; but he may rest assured that it was one who will be very glad to know that he was strong. Mr. Ghose has, of course, been very ill, but his many friends will be glad to hear that he is now able to attend office."

BROACH AND ITS HEALTH OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir, "A Revenue Fossil" in your issue of July 31st has complained as to the way in which the Broach Municipality has handled he question of the appointment of its Health Officer.

The letter Is quite characteristic of the utocratic revenue officer of the bye-gone ys bristling as it is with mis-statements and perverse reasoning. It is amusing to find in this "Fossil" an admirer of University education. Men are often wise at the end of heir lives; for revenue fossils in the hey-day of their power were never guilty of a fondness or partiality for graduates.

A little trouble could have put the "Revenue Fossil" in possession of the true situation. But he seems to be in no hurry either to vindicate the honour of the University degrees, or the interests of the present incumbent or the interests of the City; for if he had been so actuated, he should not have waited for the departure of the Collector Mr. Covernton from the City and the shores of India.

I may say for his illumination that the proposition was not that of the President and that among the supporters of the proposition were the Civil Surgeon and the Hazur Deputy Collector, who though Hindus, had at least, as much integrity of purpose as the Parsi, Hindu nd Mahomadan Councillors who voted for e temporary retention of the Parsi Health Officer. But even here in justice to the "Fossil" one thing may be said. It may be, his mind owing to the fossilised state of his brain, is confounding the present incident with one that occurred some years ago, when European Assistant Collector backed by his Hindu and Mahomedan colleagues strenuousl struggled and struggled in vain against high executive appointment, when the Par Councillors in a solid phalanx voted for Parsi Candidate and the votes being equal the Parsi President carried the appointmen by his casting vote.

As the question of the appointment of the Health Officer is before Government no it need not be discussed in detail. But that the Government may not be misled by th unwarranted effusion of the "Fossil," to th prejudice of the interests of the City, it requires to be stated that the question was considered by a strong representative committee in the presence of the Collector, and the recommendation to appoint the Nadiad man was made, due regard being paid to the requirements of the City by the then Dy. Sanitary Commissioner, himself a Parsi a graduate and who was least expected for other considerations to do anything likely to ruin the career of "a young and rising officer. And the Hindu members in accepting the recommendation of the Committee were following the dictates of their conscience, and were ot voting for personal, family or selfish considerations.

They could not like the "Fossil" ignore he outstanding fact that the graduate Health Officer had long before applied to the Municiality agreeing to serve as a medical officer 50 per month on a place which had been intended for a Hospital Assistant, thus pla ing a correct valuation on his own merits.

The "Fossil" is, in all probability, an old gentleman, but he will do well to remember that though grey hairs require to be respected hey cannot always serve as a safe or successful cloak for insidious attempts to stir up arrels or backing up of unsupportable laims.—Yours, etc.

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

Broach, Aug. 14.

RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As the rule 6 (b) B. G. G. lays down that a candidate can represent a constituency provided "he has resided in the constituency for a period of six months prior to the last date fixed for the nomination." Now this is rather ambigious as it takes away the right of a candidate to stand if he has not resided for six months in cases where such residence does not amount to a period of six months before nomination. Candidates living in a constituency have to go out now and then for some business and might for a month or two outside even and it will be impossible to fulfil the condition.

The meaning is that in all a candidate ought to have put in six months at any time before the date of nomination.

I hope some able pleader will elucidate this rule for the information of the general public.—Yours, etc.,

A VOTER.

Sept. 3.

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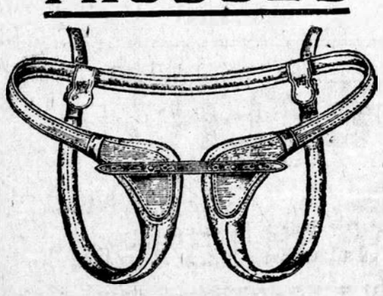

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INDIAN PROOF OF ZAM-BUK'S Wonderful Healing.

RINGWORM CURED.

Lutfur Rahman, of the Assistant Constructor's Office, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore, writes:—"For two years I suffered from ringworm. I used various medicines, but without avail. Luckily I read about Zam-Buk in a newspaper, so decided to try the balm. Zam-Buk proved to have such wonderful curative powers that the ringworm was speedily and thoroughly banished, and I am now without the slightest trace of the disease."

A DOCTOR'S VERDICT.

Dr. P. N. Pathak, of Shivrajpur Mines Hospital, Shivrajpur, writes:—"I have tried Zam-Buk for my patients, and have found it very efficacious."

PIMPLES ON FACE.

N. A. Barnabas, Clerk, District Traffic Superintendent's Office, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, writes:—"I have used Zam-Buk for pimples on my face, and am very glad to let you know that in a few days the eruption had disappeared as if by some miracle."

BLEEDING PILES.

"For seven years," writes W. C. Gibson, 26, Third Street, Puduppet, Madras, "I suffered from bleeding piles, accompanied by acute pain and inflammation. Although I tried many remedies, I could gain no lasting relief; indeed, I got worse. A friend strongly recommended me to try Zam-Buk, as being the only safe and sure remedy for my complaint. I therefore got some Zam-Buk, and gave it a thorough trial. From the very first applications Zam-Buk proved beneficial. The bleeding ceased, and the pain and inflammation were completely stopped by this marvellous balm. I am now restored to perfect health."

ECZEMA & SPRAINS.

D. L. Wickremesinghe, of Hillside, Panadura, Ceylon, writes:—"After personal experience of Zam-Buk during the last three years, I have found it to be a marvellous cure for cuts, sprains, eczema, and skin eruptions. Zam-Buk's antiseptic and other excellent qualities soon become evident to those who make use of this unique and valuable skin medicine."

BURNS, CUTS, & ITCHES.

Babu Dinanth De, Sub-Judge, of Bhagalpur, India, writes:—"Since becoming acquainted with Zam-Buk's great healing powers I always keep a pot of this ever-ready healer handy as an indispensable part of my household. I have used this valuable medicine for burns, scalds, cuts, itches, and ringworm, and have always found it efficacious."

You cannot afford to be without ZAM-BUK

It is the most reliable and the most compact skin remedy in the world brought to India by well-known British Chemists. Zam-Buk contains no animal fat, and is sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors at R. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per pot. The larger pot contains nearly four times as much as the small size. Wholesale agencies at 3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; E. Brookes & Co., Karachi; F. M. de Souza, Rangoon; and The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

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TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LD.

"VERY SATISFACTORY" REPORT

At the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., held on last Tuesday, a report of which has already appeared in these columns, Mr. Pestonji C. Sethna, speaking on the report, congratulated the shareholders on the "very satisfactory" nature of the Report that had been presented to them. "We have," he said "during the last year, made a net profit of Rupees one crore and fifteen lakhs, which shows a considerable advance on the profits of the previous year. In this connection I should like to offer a few remarks on a matter which affects our profits very vitally. I mean the contract which this company has entered into with the Government. In this matter, I believe that I am voicing the unanimous feeling of the shareholders of this Company, when I say, that we have got a very strong case in the present enhanced cost of labour and the condition of things generally to approach Government, with a request, that the rate of the contract, should now be revised, in accordance with the altered circumstances. Sir, it is a matter of common knowledge, that this Company has rendered unique services to the Government, during the War. I believe that I am right in saying that no other Company in India, has rendered to the Government even one-fourth or for the matter of that, even one-tenth of the services which this Company has rendered."

Proceeding Mr. Sethna said, "As I have already said, the Report that has been presented to us, is a very satisfactory one, but even in this satisfactory Report, there is one drawback. We have made a net profit of Rupees One Crore and fifteen lakhs, or if we include in that, the Agents' Commission of Rupees Ten lakhs, which they get by virtue of the increase sanctioned by the shareholders, the total net profit comes to Rupees one crore and twenty-five lakhs. Now, out of a total net profit of Rupees one crore and twenty-five lakhs, the shareholders, I mean the poor ordinary and deferred shareholders get only Rs. 37 lakhs divided between them, while an extraordinarily large amount, viz., Rs. 55 lakhs has been carried to the depreciation Fund, which now stands at, as high a figure as Rupees one crore and ninety lakhs. If the Directors had taken even as large a sum, as Rs. 45 lakhs to the depreciation fund, instead of Rs. 55 lakhs, they could easily have paid a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. on the ordinary shares, and Rs. 87-8-0 on the deferred shares. This was all the more necessary in view of the fact that the deferred shareholders did not receive any dividend at all, last year. Rs. 10 lakhs, more or less, to a depreciation Fund which now stands at nearly 2 crores of Rupees would have made very little difference there, whereas it would have made; all the difference in the world, to the shareholders. I know, that the depreciation fund includes the Rs. one and a half crores, that have to be taken to the capital account, in accordance with the first Extension scheme, but Sir Dorab Tata himself said last year, that the carrying over of this amount, can be spread over a longer period, then the one originally contemplated. In this connection, I should like to draw the attention of the Directors, to one fact. At one of the meetings held for the purpose of increasing the Agents' commission, a statement was made by Mr. Perin, that the concessions which Messrs. Tata Sons made over to the Company, for a small consideration, were actually worth the whole original capital of the company. At the next meeting, Sir Dorab Tata himself supplemented this, by saying that this referred to only one section of the concessions, whereas the other section was also worth a great deal. Now if this be correct, and it must be correct, because Sir Dorab Tata said so, it means that we have got properties and concessions worth very much over 2 crores of rupees which are down in our books for a few lakhs of rupees. In other words, we have already written down these properties, by over 20 millions of rupees and that is one additional reason why it is not necessary now, at least until the extensions are nearly completed, to carry over so many millions, to the depreciation fund, every year. As regards the present dividend, I know that the decision of the Directors, is final, but I do hope, and I have good reasons for believing that our next dividend will be a much better one.

BOMBAY "CELEBRITIES" IN BANDRA.

(From a Correspondent.)

A number of undesirable characters, it appears, are being expelled from Bombay under the orders of the Commissioner of Police others are being deported out of British India by the Government of Bombay under the Foreigners Act of 1864. Mere deportation of such characters without due warning to the Police of the neighbouring and other districts has naturally enabled such gentry to find, at least for some time a quiet and convenient asylum in the suburbs of Bombay where it is suspected, they have banded themselves together to pursue their criminal avocations. A gang is said to be responsible for the large number of thefts and housebreakings that are occurring in Salsette.

Inspector Baldwin of the Bandra Police, it appears has cast his net with the satisfaction that some notorious sharks of society have already come in.

The other day two Mahomedans by the name of Manomed Shah and Soorat Bali were seen strutting about the Hill Road dressed in a fashion which would do honour to any Indian nabob. Head Constable Bhonsle, however, with detective intuition, perceived that the grandees were quite out of place in rustic Salsette, so he accosted them and placed them before his superior Sub Inspector Parankar, whose enquiries went to show that the Constable's suspicion was well founded. These men are deportees from Bombay under the orders of the Commissioner of Police. Mahomed Shah has three previous convictions and his comrade two. It was further ascertained that these men were in close touch with another celebrity by the name of Badria Khimji, a Rajput and a native of the Jodhpur State. Budria is a deportee out of British India under the orders of the Government of Bombay. He has four previous convictions.

The two were placed before Mr. E. W Perry, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate, at the Palli Hill Court who remanded them.

Another young sweli by the name of Chagan, is also under arrest. He is a deportee out of Bombay. He is said to be a very keen racing man. His room was searched, by the, police in the presence of a 'punch' and certain articles suspected to be ill-gotten were attached. It seems he used to live in Bombay in a grand style and paid Rs. 150 for the rooms he occupied there. There are two previous convictions to his credit.

Subscriptions to the Mysore Government Loan of a hundred lakhs, opened on the 1st July last at present amounts to Rs. 64,77,000. Of these 30,47,000 were received through the Bank of Mysore and 9,58,000 through direct application to the Controller to Government and remainder through district treasuries.

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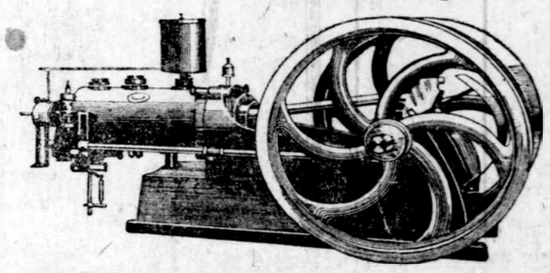

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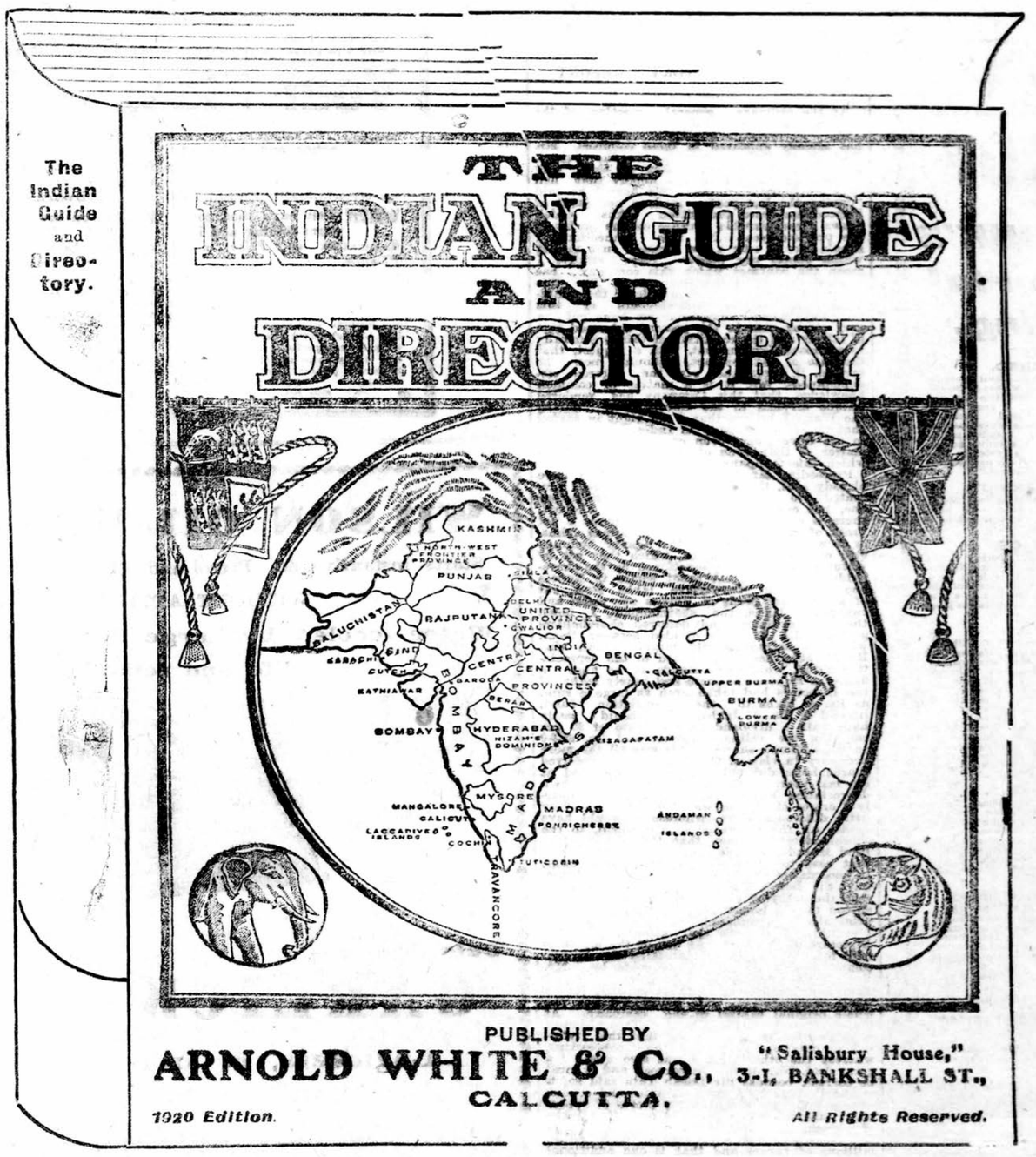

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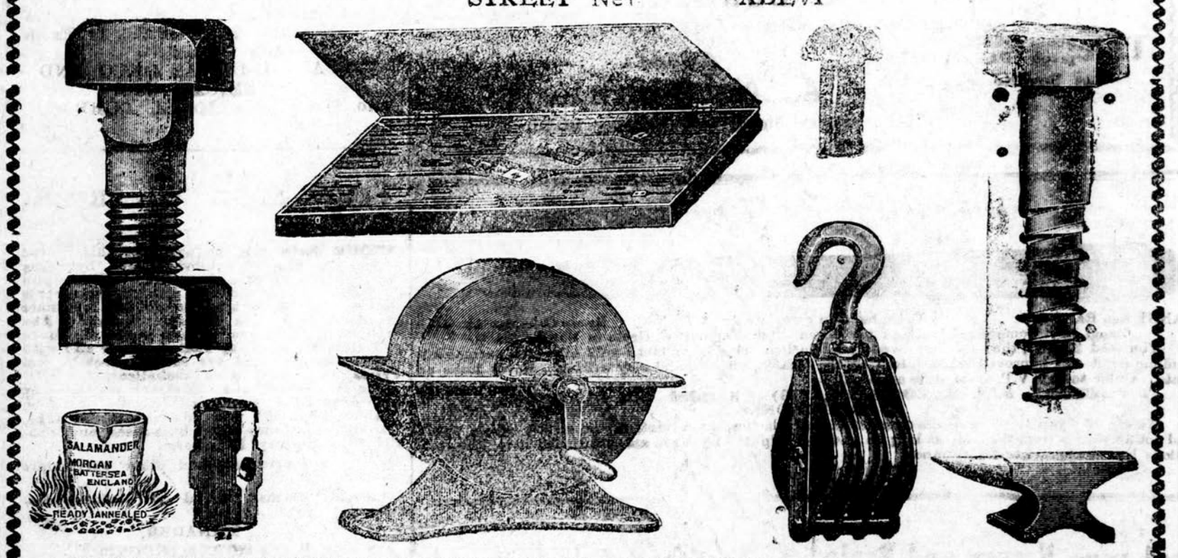

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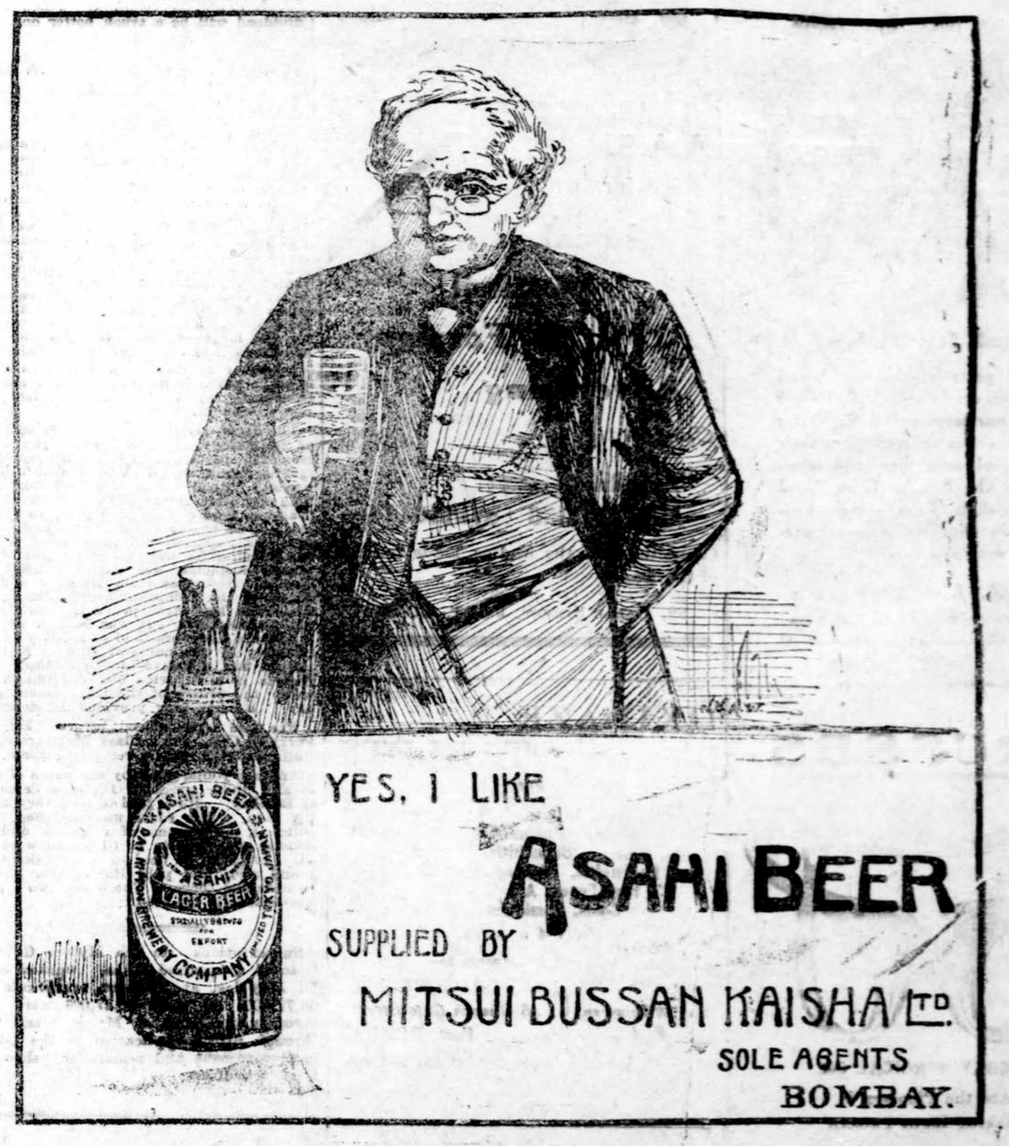

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